The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890. NO. 21

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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All Kinds of Lumber,

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Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

☞All Bills Promptly Filled.☜

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COAL!

I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	$4.40
Stove,	" "	$4.40
No. 4,	" "	$4.65

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

Heavy Hauling.

The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

A Grievous Complaint.

"It's hard on a fellow, I do declare!"
Said Tommy, one day, with a pout:
"In every one of the suits I wear
The pockets are 'most worn out.
They're 'bout as big as the ear of a mole,
And I never have more than three;
And there's always coming a mean little hole
That loses my knife for me.

"I can't make 'em hold but a few little things—
Some cookies, an apple or two,
A knife and pencil and bunch of strings,
Some nails and maybe a screw.
And marbles, of course, and a top and ball,
And shells and pebbles and such,
And some odds and ends—yes, honest, that's all!
You can see for yourself 't isn't much.

"I'd like a suit of some patent kind,
With pockets made wide and long;
Above and below, and before and behind,
Sewed extra heavy and strong.
I'd want about a dozen or so,
All easy and quick to get at;
And I should be perfectly happy, I know,
With a handy rig like that."

THE SWEET MYSTERY.

"We have no vacant places at present, Miss"—the business man glanced at the card in his hand—"Sublett. If you leave your address——"

"Perhaps," said Miss Sublett, "you would have room for an unpaid novice. I think I could make myself useful enough to repay the trouble taken to teach me the ropes."

Mr. Warner was quite accustomed to declining applications for position in his store; indeed, it had become a mere routine with him. There was always the polite readiness to listen to the biography of the applicant, which was, however, hurried on a little faster than the narrator intended; always the sympathetic desire to do what he could in the case of need, (there was always need, of course); then a brief consultation in an inner room with some invisible authority; then a declination; and finally, as an inclined plane on which to shove his visitor with gentle rapidity to the street, there was the promise to notify her if a vacancy occurred.

To-day's visitor bothered him by her unlikeness to the rest. She was not nervous, did not seem anxious, spoke of no need, told him nothing of her history, and was evidently neither moved by the statement that there was no vacancy, nor hood-winked by the suggestion that she should leave her address.

As she sat calmly awaiting his reply to her last proposition, the old merchant was struck with the perfect selfpossession of her bearing. She was neither handsome or showy, but the very lack of pretension accentuated her gentility. The style of the woman was not tailor made style. "She will attract," said the old man, his perception of what was attractive in a women being sharpened by forty years of picking and choosing—and refusing.

He agreed to her proposal, taking care to let appear that he was doing her an immense favor. But somehow his new saleswoman did not seem oppressed by the obligation; she bowed slightly, drew off her long glove, which Mr. Warner observed at once as a costly pair, took a white apron from her package, and announced herself ready to begin work.

"Your first name, please," said her employer. "My girls are known only in the store by their first name."

There was an instant hesitation and a suggestion of one shrinking from an unexpected blow, before she answered, "Miss Carey."

"That is your first name?"

"No; it is my middle name, but I prefer to be known by it. My first name is Mary."

"Let it be Miss Carey, then," said Mr. Warner, after a moment's silence on his part. "I have Mary's enough."

"You have sold goods before," said Miss Grace, a tired-looking, youngish, old maid, who was put in charge of the novice to teach her the mysteries of the trade.

"No," answered her pupil with a merry smile. "Why do you think so?"

"You are not half stupid enough for a beginner."

"Thanks, this is an unusually fine compliment. I can learn something from you besides the meaning of these hieroglyphics; but you have flattered me into forgetting what 'Hd2' means."

At the end of the month Miss Carey thanked her employer for the opportunity he had given her.

"I can now ask elsewhere for a place with some assurance," said this wily young woman, "for I not only know the tricks, but I also know a good many people."

Of course Mr. Warner did not let her go, and she made very good terms with him.

"What are you going to do to-night, Essie?" asked the the girl at the stocking counter, as she busily sorted and rearranged her boxes.

The girl addressed was leaning gainst the middle counter in a tired but graceful attitude. She was out of bounds, but being by far the handsomest woman in the store, the manager gave her great liberty when Mr. Warner's back was turned.

"I am going to see 'The Faithless Wife', with Joe Barton."

"I wonder you aren't ashamed, Essie Thorpe, and afraid, too, to be seen with that man," said Miss Grace sharply. You know what he is."

"I don't care what he is," cried the girl, angrily, with red in her cheeks. "He is very nice to me—brings a carriage for me and a bunch of flowers, and takes me where I have so much fun that I almost forget this hateful place where I have to drudge all day."

"But don't go to-night, Essie, dear," said Miss Carey's soft voice. "If you will promise me not to go out with that man for a month, I will bring a carriage for you this evening, and take you to a delightful place."

A surprised silence fell upon the group of listeners; but the sound of the office door creaking on its hinges started the idlers back to their places. Miss Carey followed up her offer and the beauty reluctantly made the bargain.

"Has someone died and left you rich?" asked Miss Grace, sarcastically. "You seem to have money to throw away."

"I don't call any money thrown away that will help to keep a young thing like that out of harm's way," said Miss Carey, her face glowing with earnestness. But the sweet earnest face was unusually grave the rest of the day; for, truth to tell, the rash promise wondered how she could make her promise good. "What place do I know of," she asked herself over and over, "what place can I take the girl to that will amuse her untrained mind as those sensational plays do?"

"I say, girls;" said Miss Essie, in a half whisper, the next morning, as she stood in a group of girls, who were hanging up their hats and coats, "where do think Miss Carey gets money enough to spend on us as she did last night? She took four of us in a carriage, as she had promised me, to some lovely tableaux where only swell people go. I tell you we felt fine. They were in a private house, you know, given for a hospital or something, and I hardly knew myself, when an old lady in lace and diamonds, real lace and real diamonds, mind you, came and spoke to me, and called me 'my dear.' She and Miss Carey were as thick as hops; the old lady called her Mary, and I think Miss Carey must have asked her to come and speak to me, to make me fell more at home, I guess. Heighho! I wish I was rich and respectable."

Evidently Miss Carey had accomplished something by this effort; it surely was something to make a poor, unfriended, tempted girl long to be respectable.

"Miss Essie, I want you to do something for me," said the new saleswoman, a few days after the tableaux party. "I want to get some girls to spend an evening in my room playing games. Will you get me up a party of eight from the store—and," Miss Carey looked a little quizzical, "persuade them to come."

Miss Carey boarded in a house with a large number of Warner's girls, but had a room to herself, while most of them, for economy's sake, lived three or four in a room.

The evening was a success. After the first ten minutes of stiffness, the girls found themselves laughing and talking gayly, and getting thoroughly interested in the games around a bright, softly shaded lamp. And now these "evenings" became a regular institution; and the party was different on different evenings.

"Miss Carey must be well off," said one of the girl guests, as the party separated for the night. "Even small cakes and lemonade, or apples and nuts, cost something when they are handed around three times a week."

"Goosey!" answered her companion, "do you think she would slave at that store, and live on old Cranch's hash and potatoes if she had any money?"

"Well, she certainly is a mystery," said one.

"A mighty sweet mystery," sighed another. "I'm only afraid she is too good to last."

"Where's Essie?" asked Miss Carey one morning of that young woman's two room mates.

The month's promise to keep clear of Joe Barton had been kept but the month was just out, and Miss Carey's heart sank within her as the girls got up with a rustling sound from the breakfast table to hurry off to work.

"Oh, you fed her too high last night, Miss Carey," laughed one of them. "She's sick in bed."

There was only time for a three minutes' visit to Essie's room—a bare, comfortless room, and cold, too; but the girl's fever was so high, and her cough so sharp, that Miss Carey was miserable about her all day, so miserable that she asked to be left off two hours earlier in the afternoon to go back and see about her. Mrs. Cranch had done all that a busy, ignorant but very sympathetic woman could be expected to do; but Essie was very ill, and very much alarmed by her landlady's suggestion that she had pneumonia.

"I'll die, I'll die!" she moaned, tossing her beautiful white arms wildly about, while the veins in her forehead swelled painfully.

In a half hour's time Miss Carey had the patient in her own room and a first rate doctor was at her bedside.

"You had no right to send for a doctor,,' cried the poor girl. "I cannot pay a doctor."

"But I can," said Miss Carey, quietly; "and it was I who sent for him. Now be a good girl and help us to get you well."

For two weeks Essie's new friend fought the battle single handed at the sick girl's bedside. There was plenty of offers from her fellow-workers of help; but the self-appointed nurse would not leave for an hour, snatching only such sleep as she could get with her head on the same pillow.

"It is better not to change nurse, don't you think so, doctor?"

"Better for the patient, certainly," answered the doctor, "but not for the nurse."

"It is the patient we have to consider now; never mind the nurse."

"But she had better mind," was the grave answer.

"Have I been away from the store long, Miss Carey? Will they dock my pay? Am I almost well enough to go back? You see I have no home to go to, and nobody to help me."

It was the fifteenth day since Miss Carey had found this poor child in such a piteous case, and had undertaken to nurse her. She was too weak to lift her head, but the disease was conquered.

"You must not talk, Essie; if you do I shall have to leave; but if you promise to listen quietly, I'll tell you a nice little tale, as they do children in story books."

The wan eyes were fixed on the speaker's face, askingly, while she told of a young woman who had inherited a great fortune, with ten times as much income as she could spend herself. How she wondered and wondered what she could do to help somebody with it, how hard it was to know what to do. Finally the young heiress had decided to devote her money to helping poor girls, who were obliged to go out into the world and make their living. But I do not know what they did, she said to herself. I must go and be one of them and find out.

Miss Carey stopped, for great tears were rolling down Essie's wan cheeks and a thin hand was stretched out to her.—"Come here," said a weak voice, I want to kiss the hem of your dress. We wondered what was the mystery about you."

"And now," continued Miss Carey, "I think I know just what they need; a great sunny, comfortable home, with plain but pretty rooms and good bread and meat, and somebody to welcome them back at night, and a cozy parlor and soft lights and games; and O Essie, we'll have such good times.

Continued on eighth page

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Kind Words Never Die, Cherished and Blessed."

TEXT: "*A soft tongue breaketh the bone.*"—Prov. xxv., 15.

When Solomon said this he drove a whole volume into one phrase. You, of course, will not be so silly as to take the words of the text in a literal sense. They simply mean to set forth the fact that there is a tremendous power in a kind word. Although it may seem to be very insignificant, its force is indescribable and illimitable. Pungent and all conquering utterance: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."

If the weather were not so hot and I had time I would show you kindness as a means of defense; kindness as a means of usefulness; kindness as a means of domestic harmony; kindness as best employed by governments for the taming and curing of criminals, and kindness as best adapted for the settling and adjusting of international quarrels; but I shall call your attention only to two of these thoughts.

And first I speak to you of kindness as a means of defense. Almost every man in the course of his life is set upon and assaulted. Your motives are misinterpreted, and your religious or political principals are bombarded. What to do under such circumstances is the question. The first impulse of the natural heart says: "Strike back. Give as much as he sent. Trip him into the ditch which he dug for your feet. Gash him with as severe a wound as that which he inflicted on your soul. Shot for shot. Sarcasm for sarcasm. An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth." But the better spirit in the man's soul rises up and says: "You ought to reconsider that matter." You look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Master, how ought I to act under these difficult circumstances?" And Christ instantly answers: "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you."

Then the old nature rises up again and says: "You had better not forgive him until first you have chastised him. You will never get him in so tight a corner again. You will never have such an opportunity of inflicting the right kind of punishment upon him again. First chastise him and then let him go." "No," says the better nature; "hush, thou foul heart. Try the soft tongue that breaketh the bone." Have you ever in all your life known acerbity and acrimonious dispute to settle a quarrel? Did they not always make matters worse and worse and worse?

Many years ago there was a great quarrel in the Presbyterian family. Ministers of Christ were thought orthodox in proportion as they had measured lances with other clergymen of the same denomination. The most outrageous personalities were abroad. As in the autumn a hunter comes home with a string of game, partridges and wild ducks slung over his shoulder, so there were many ministers who came back from the ecclesiastical courts with long strings of doctors of divinity whom they had shot with their own rifle. The division became wider, the animosity greater, until after a while some good men resolved upon another tack. They began to explain away the difficulties; they began to forgive each other's faults, and lo! the great church quarrel was settled, and the new school Presbyterian church and the old school Presbyterian church became one—the different parts of the Presbyterian order welded by a hammer, a little hammer, a Christian hammer, that the Scripture calls "a soft tongue."

You have a dispute with your neighbor. You say to him, "I despise you." He replies, "I can't bear the sight of you." You say to him, "Never enter my house again." He says, "If you come on my door sill I'll kick you off." You say to him, "I'll put you down." He says to you, "You are mistaken, I'll put you down." And so the contest rages, and year after year you act the un-Christian part. After a while the better spirit seizes you, and one day you go over to the neighbor and say: "Give me your hand; we have fought long enough. Time is so short and eternity is so near that we cannot afford any longer to quarrel. I feel you have wronged me very much, but let us settle all now in one great hand shaking, and be good friends for all the rest of our lives." You have risen to a higher platform than that on which before you stood. You win his admiration, and you get his apology. But if you have not conquered him in that way, at any rate you have won the applause of your own conscience, the high estimation of good men, and the honor of your Lord, who died for His armed enemies.

"But," you say, "what are we to do when slanders assault us and there come acrimonious sayings all around about us, and we are abused and spat upon?" My advice is: Do not go and attempt to chase down the slanders. Lies are prolific, and while you are killing one fifty are born. All your demonstrations of indignation only exhaust yourself. You might as well on some summer night, when the swarms of insects are coming up from the meadows and disturbing you and disturbing your family, bring up some great "swamp angel," like that which thundered over Charleston, and try to shoot them down. The game is too small for the gun.

But what, then, are you to do with the abuses that come upon you in life. You are to live them down. I saw a farmer go out to get back a swarm of bees that had wandered off from the hive. As he moved amid them they buzzed around his head, and buzzed around his hands, and buzzed around his feet. If he had killed one of them they would have stung him to death But he moved in their midst with perfect placidity until he had captured the swarm of wandering bees. And so I have seen men moving amid the annoyances, and the vexations, and the assaults of life in such calm, Christian deliberation that all the buzzing around about their soul amounted to nothing. They conquered them, and above all they conquered themselves. "Oh," you say, "that's a very good theory to preach on a hot day, but it won't work." It will work. It has worked. I believe it is the last Christian grace we win. You know there are fruits which we gather in June, and others in July, and others in August, and others in September, and still others in October; and I have to admit that this grace of Christian forgiveness is about the last fruit of the Christian soul.

We hear a great deal about the bitter tongue, and the sarcastic tongue, and the quick tongue, and the stinging tongue, but we know very little about "the soft tongue that breaketh the bone." We read Hudibras, and Sterne, Dean Swift and other apostles of acrimony, but give little time to studying the example of Him who was reviled, and yet reviled not again. O that the Lord by His spirit would endow us all with "the soft tongue that breaketh the bone."

I press now to the other thought that I desire to present, and that is, kindness as a means of usefulness. In all communities you find skeptical men. Through early education, or through the maltreatment of professed Christian people, or through prying curiosity about the future world, there are a great many people who become skeptical in religious things. How shall you capture them for God? Sharp argument and sarcastic retort never won a single soul from skepticism to the Christian religion. While powerful books on the "Evidences of Christianity" have their mission in confirming Christian people in the faith they have already adopted, I have noticed that when skeptical people are brought into the kingdom of Christ it is through the charm of some genial soul, and not by argument at all.

Men are not saved through the head; they are saved through the heart. A storm comes out of its hiding place. It says: "Now, we'll just rouse up all this sea;" and it makes a great bluster, but it does not succeed. Part of the sea is roused up—perhaps one-half of it, or one-fourth of it. After a while the calm moon, placid and beautiful, looks down, and the ocean begins to rise. It comes up to high water mark. It embraces the great headlands. It submerges the beaches of all the continents. It is the heart throb of one world against ths heart throb of another world. And I have to tell you that while all your storms of ridicule and storms of sarcasm may rouse up the passion of an immortal nature, nothing less than the attractive power of Christian kindness can ever raise the deathless spirit to happiness and to God. I have more faith in the prayer of a child five years old, in the way of bringing an infidel back to Christ and to heaven, than I have in all the hissing thunderbolts of ecclesiastical controversy.

You cannot overcome men with religious argumentation. If you come at a skeptical man with an argument on behalf of the Christian religion, you put the man on his mettle. He says: "I see that man has a carbine. I'll use my carbine. I'll answer his argument with my argument." But if you come to that man persuading him that you desire his happiness on earth and his eternal welfare in the world to come, he cannot answer it.

What I have said is just as true in the reclamation of the openly vicious. Did you ever know a drunkard to be saved through the caricature of a drunkard? Your mimicry of the staggering step, and the thick tongue, and the disgusting hiccough only worse maddens his brain. But if you come to him in kindness and sympathy, if you show him that you appreciate the awful grip of a depraved appetite, if you persuade him of the fact that thousands who had the grappling hooks of evil inclination clutched in their soul as firmly as in his have been delivered, then a ray of light will flash across his vision, and it will seem as if a supernatural hand was steadying his staggering gait.

A good many years ago there lay in the streets a man dead drunk, his face exposed to the blistering noonday sun. A Christian woman passed along, looked at him and said, "Poor fellow." She took her handkerchief and spread it over his face, and passed on. The man roused himself up from his debauch and began to look at the handkerchief and lo! on it was the name of a highly respectable Christian woman of the city. He went to her, he thanked her for her kindness, and that one little deed saved him for this life, and saved him for the life that is to come. He was afterward Attorney-General of the United States; but higher than all, he became the consecrated disciple of Jesus Christ.

Kind words are so cheap it is a wonder we do not use them oftener. There are tens of thousands of people who are dying for the lack of one kind word. There is a business man who has fought against trouble until he is perfectly exhausted. He has been thinking about forgery, about robbery, about suicide. Go to that business man. Tell him that better times are coming, and tell him that you yourself were in a tight business pass, and the Lord delivered you. Tell him to put his trust in God. Tell him that Jesus Christ stands beside every business man in his perplexities. Tell him of the sweet promises of God's comforting grace.

That man is dying for the lack of just one kind word. Go to-morrow and utter that one saving, omnipotent, kind word. Here is a soul that has been swamped in sin. He wants to find the light of the Gospel. He feels like a shipwrecked mariner looking out over the beach, watching for a sail against the sky. Oh, bear down on him. Tell him that the Lord waits to be gracious to him, and, though he has been a great sinner, there is a great Saviour provided. Tell him that though his sins are as scarlet they shall be as snow; though they are red like crimson they shall be as wool. That man is dying forever for the lack of one kind word.

There used to be sung at a great many of the pianos all through the country a song that has almost died out. I wish somebody would start it again in our social circles. There may have not been very exquisite art in the music, but there was a grand and glorious sentiment:

> Kind words never die, never die;
> Cherished and blessed.

Oh, that we might in our families and in our churches try the force of kindness. You can never drive men, women or children into the kingdom of God. A March northeaster will bring out more honeysuckles than fretfulness and scolding will bring out Christian grace. I wish that in all our religious work we might be saturated with the spirit of kindness. Missing that we miss a great deal of usefulness. There is no need of coming out before men and thundering to them the law unless at the same time you preach to them the Gospel. Do you not know that this simple story of a Saviour's kindness is to redeem all nations? The hard heart of this world's obduracy is to be broken before that story

There is in Antwerp, Belgium, one of the most remarkable pictures I ever saw. It is "The Descent of Christ from the Cross. It is one of Rubens's pictures. No man can stand and look at that descent from the cross as Rubens pictured it, without having his eyes flooded with tears, if he have any sensibility at all. It is an overmastering picture—one that stuns you, and staggers you, and haunts your dreams. One afternoon a man stood in that cathedral looking at Rubens's "Descent of Christ from the Cross." He was all absorbed in that scene of a Saviour's sufferings when the janitor came in and said: "It is time to close up the cathedral for the night. I wish you would depart." The pilgrim looking at that "Descent of Christ from the Cross," turned around to the janitor and said; "No, no; not yet. Wait until they get Him down."

Oh, it is the story of a Saviour's suffering kindness that is to capture the world. When the bones of that great Behemoth of iniquity which has trampled all nations shall be broken and shattered, it will be found out that the work was not done by the hammer of the iconoclast, or by the sword of the conqueror, or by the torch of persecution, but by the plain, simple, overwhelming force of "the soft tongue that breaketh the bone."

And now I ask the blessing of God to come down upon you in matters of health, in matters of business; that the Lord will deliver you from all your financial perplexities; that he will give you a good livelihood, large salaries, healthful wages, sufficient income. I pray God that He may give you the opportunity of educating your children for this world, and through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ of seeing them prepared for the world that is to come.

Above all, I look for the mercy of God upon your immortal souls; and lest I stand before some who have not yet attended to the things of their eternal interest, in this, the closing part of my discourse, I implore them here and now to seek after God and be at peace with Him. Oh, we want to be gathered together at last in the bright and blessed assemblage of the skies, our work all done, our sorrows all ended. God bless you, and your children, and your children's children. And now I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

LATER NEWS.

WALTER HOWE, a prominent New York resident, was drowned at Bateman's Beach, R. I. He was in bathing with a number of cottagers.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR attended the camp of the Vermont National Guard at Bradford and was received with due honors. The Secretary took an active interest in the battery practice and personally aimed one of the guns.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and the members of his family took a dip in the surf at Cape May Point, after which the President went out for a ride. The President and family also visited Five Mile Beach, N. J., on the invitation of General Sewell.

THE attendance at the American Farmers' Encampment at Mount Gretna, Penn., was nearly 20,000. Colonel L. L. Polk, of Washington, President of the National Alliance, addressed the farmers.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at Athens, Penn., during the sham battle at the soldiers' encampment at that place. A cannon was prematurely discharged, killing William Bossom, aged twenty, fatally injuring James N. Castamore, aged twenty, and tearing off the thumb of Gabriel L. Mullock.

THE Idaho Republican State Convention met at Boise City and nominated George L. Shoup, of Lewhi, for Governor.

THREE men were killed and three seriously injured by the running wild of a stone train in the vicinity of Lyons, Col.

SEVERE frost is reported in portions of Minnesota and North Dakota.

GEORGE EARLY and Bird Woods, two of the four colored men convicted of the burning of Rocky Mount, Va., on the night of October 8, 1889, have been hanged at that place.

SECRETARY NOBLE sent to Senator Platt, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, a copy of a communication received from the Special Land Inspector sent by the Secretary to Oklahoma to inquire into the destitution of the people of that Territory. Alarming distress prevails.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Niels P. Bornauldt, United States Consul at Riga, Denmark; John F. Gowey, of Washington, Consul General at Kanagawa; William T. Sims, of Virginia, United States Consul at Colon, Panama.

THE Treasury disbursements this month have been unusually heavy, amounting to more than $30,000,000.

SEVERAL cases of cholera have appeared in the vicinity of Berlin, Germany.

AN explosion occurred in one of the outhouses of the Government Powder Mill at Waltham, England. Two men were blown to fragments and several others were injured.

DENNIS LYONS and his two sons, aged ten and twelve, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat at Factory Creek, Canada.

THE Argentine Ministers of Finance and War have resigned.

THE United States Consular Conference on the McKinley Customs Administrative bill began at Frankfort, Germany.

THE French steamer Amerique ran down and sank the English steamer Redbrook off St. Nazaire, France. Three persons were drowned.

THE town of Szany, near Oedenburg, Hungary, was destroyed by fire. Nine lives were lost.

THOMAS ATHLY and C. Buddensick hired a boat at Crane's boat house, Rahway, N.J., to go fishing in the Rahway River the other day. Nothing was heard of until next day when the bodies of the two men were found floating near the Staten Island shore.

WILLIAM STONE, of North Chippin's Hill, Conn., eighty-two years old, and bedridden from rheumatism, had been melancholy for some time. The other morning breakfast was not brought to him promptly in his room, and he opened his jacknife and punctured the radial artery of the left arm, and slowly bled to death.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison attended services at the Presbyterian Church Cold Spring, N. J.

BETWEEN seven and eight thousand men were temporarily thrown out of employment in the stock yards at Chicago, Ill., on account of the strike of the engineers and firemen of the Railway Switching Association.

THE immense sugar mills at Ness City, Kan., which were erected three years ago at a cost of $100,000, were completely destroyed by fire with all their valuable machinery.

THE Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employes held an all day session at Terre Haute, Ind., but arrived at no decision as to a general tie-up of the Vanderbilt system.

CLIFTON RODES BARRETT, private banker and stock broker, of Louisville, Ky., has failed with liabilities of $80,000. The failure was due to the stringency of the money market.

A BILL passed the House of Representatives setting apart a certain tract of land in California as a public park.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON has mailed all checks in payment of the interest due September 1, on the four and a half per cent. loan, amounting to $929,640.

ADVICES received from the New Hebrides Islands states that the natives of Amba Island massacred the crew of a German labor vessel. A French war ship subsequently shelled the villages on the island.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

O'CONNOR, of Columbus, leads the Association catchers.

THIRTY Brotherhood players have batting averages of over .300.

BRODIE, of the Boston League team, has only struck out once this season.

WELCH is the only one of the New York League pitchers to win half of his games.

No club now in the Players' League circuit will be out of it in 1891, unless bought out.

JAKE BECKLEY is the most reliable man at the bat in the Pittsburg Club with men on bases.

THERE has recently been a woeful lack of discipline among two or three National League clubs.

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, has pitched in more games and won more than any pitcher in the League.

The regulation of the batting order of many of the clubs on the percentage system is working like a charm.

CHARLIE GANZEL is no longer captain of the Boston National League Club. "Pop" Smith is now the "boss."

NEVER was the baseball situation more unsteady that it is at present. The maguates do not know what to expect next.

SYRACUSE and the Pittsburg League clubs are running a race to see which can sign and release the most players this season.

THE Boston *Herald* refers to Weyhing and Kinslow, of the Brooklyn Players' Club, as the star kicking battery of the country.

RHINES and Harrington, the crack battery of the Cincinnatis, are playing a wonderful game, winning nearly every time they are put in.

ONE of the unique features of the season was that Louisville should beat Brooklyn three straight games, each by the same score, seven to two.

JIM DURYEA, of the Cincinnati League team, was paid $400 for pitching a game and a fraction in one month. Pretty big pay for about three hours' work.

THE Cincinnati park is the hardest in the country to take care of, because it is covered every year by the backwater of the spring and fall freshets in the Ohio River.

BROOKLYN'S infield leads the Players' League in making double plays. This was to be expected, with lightning infielders like Ward and Bierbauer to work together.

EHRET and Stratton have been the most effective pitchers in the Association. No wonder Louisville, with two such pitchers and a lively team, should gain and hold the lead.

RADBOURN and Daly have been doing the best pitching for Boston's Players' Club, but Gumbert is now doing his share of the work in great style. Kilroy and Madden alone are not up to the mark.

IN the New York League team but three have batting averages slightly above .300, while in the New York Players' team seven men have more than .300, and five of them are far beyond that mark.

CATCHER ZIMMER, of the Cleveland League team, recently caught his 100th consecutive game. He has already beaten all previous catching records and intends to catch in all the remaining scheduled games this season unless he meets with an injury.

CLARKE, of the New York League team, showed the kind of pluck that is in him by standing nobly at his post of duty even when his finger was broken and the bone protruded. He is one of the very few players who have the interest of their employers at heart.

"POOR Billy Rhines" is the way the Cincinnati *Enquirer* refers to the pitcher whose good work enabled the Cincinnati team to show so well in front in the race for the League pennant. He was a "phenom" then and an object of adoration. Now he is being pitied. Truly, the career of greatness is brief.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	59	39	.602	Philadel'a.	54	49	.524
Chicago	56	47	.546	Pittsburg.	42	52	.447
Brooklyn.	62	44	.585	Cleveland	41	56	.423
New York.	57	43	.570	Buffalo	28	69	.289

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn.	67	34	.663	Chicago	54	47	.535
Boston	64	38	.627	New York.	45	57	.441
Philadel.	62	39	.614	Cleveland	31	67	.316
Cincin'ati.	60	39	.606	Pittsburg.	19	81	.190

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville.	62	32	.660	Toledo	49	45	.521
St. Louis.	55	41	.573	Rochester.	49	45	.521
Athletic	49	45	.521	Syracuse.	39	56	.411
Columbus	51	46	.526	Wash'gt'n.	27	71	.276

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	75	24	.758	Lebanon	42	42	.500
N. Haven.	68	25	.731	Ha'sb'g	37	59	.355
Newark	51	41	.554	Wilm'gt'n.	22	61	.265

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Six Men Instantly Killed and Thirteen Badly Injured Near Chicago.

There was a terrific explosion in the Standard cartridge factory at Blue Island, twelve miles out of Chicago, Ill. The building was torn to pieces, and window glass was broken for a half mile around. The explosion occurred in the packing house. There was nobody at work in this portion of the factory, but the concussion destroyed the engineer's room, where several men were employed.

Charles Seidel and five fellow laborers were killed outright and thirteen others were injured, four of whom will die. These are E. E. Burke, Lazarus Kitterhouse, John Sanders and Martin Vanderhouse. The bodies of the dead were so badly mangled that identification was impossible.

When the Rock Island passenger train rolled into the Lake Shore station that night it had a car full of men who were bleeding from wounds. They were taken to the county hospital in three ambulances. The cause of explosion is not known.

A MARTINET'S MASSACRE.

A Strict German Colonel's Brutality to His Men.

There is intense excitement at Berlin, Germany, over the conduct of Colonel Schoeller, commanding the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, who compelled his men to march from Wurzburg to Marketbreit with the mercury at ninety-one degrees.

The men were in heavy marching order, with full field equipment, winter overcoats, tents, etc.

Before Marketbreit was reached, a distance of thirty kilometers, 400 were compelled to leave the ranks.

Of those undergoing treatment fifty were thought to be in a dying condition.

Fully 170 men fell from sunstroke. Three of them died in the ranks.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

DOROTHY DIMPLE'S SEWING LESSON.

Dorothy Dimple must learn to sew,
For Dorothy Dimple is six, you know;
And a lady of six, with dollies three,
A first-rate workwoman ought to be;
Or else those children so young and dear
Will have to wear rags, 'tis very clear.

Dorothy Dimple, so gay and sweet,
Possesses a work-box all complete;
A silver thimble that fits in a shoe,
Needles, and cotton, and scissors too;
A bag full of buttons of every size,
And a nice little packet of hooks and eyes.

Dorothy Dimple begins to sew,
Hobbledy-cobbledy, to and fro,
It looked so easy, she can't think why
The stitches persist in going awry,
Nor why her fingers have suddenly grown
As awkward as bits of stick or stone.

Dorothy Dimple is sure that she
And that tiresome needle will never agree;
Poor little worker, she's losing heart
At sight of those stitches so far apart,
The cotton has got in another knot!
She is tired of sewing, and oh, so hot!

Dorothy Dimple, dear little maid,
Hasn't much patience, I am afraid;
She takes off her thimble, puts it away,
Thinks she has done quite enough for today;
Says that her dollies in rags must go,
Because their mother can't learn to sew.

Dorothy Dimple if you but try,
Work will come easier by and by;
Remember, dear, that a mother of three
A first-rate work-woman ought to be,
Then try with a will, and soon I know
Dorothy Dimple will learn to sew.

—[Daughters of America.

A NEW REMEDY.

If there was anything Jenny hated to do it was to wash dishes, but all the same she had it to do three times a day.

She went to stay awhile with grandma, and flattered herself she would get rid of dishwashing there.

But grandma thought that dishwashing was the very work for little girls.

"I can't wash the dishes this morning, grandma," said Jenny one day as they cleared off the table, "for my finger is sore, and the dishwater makes it smart."

"No matter if it does smart a little," grandma said; "it will do it good. Dishwater is very healing."

Half an hour after grandma came out, expecting to see the dishes all done, but, instead, Jenny had dipped out a little of the water into a tin cup, and there she sat soaking her fingers in it!

It was a long time before she heard the last of her "dishwater cure."—[Youth's Companion.

HOW A DRAGON-FLY FORAGES.

Mr. E. Giles of Bombay, India, reports that he was standing one hot morning in the porch of his house, when his attention was attracted by a large dragon-fly of a metallic-blue color, about two a half inches long and with an extremely neat figure, which was cruising backward and forward in the porch in an earnest manner that seemed to show he had some special object in view. Suddenly he alighted at the entrance of a small hole in the gravel, and began to dig vigorously, sending the dust in small showers behind him.

"I watched him," says Mr. Giles, "with great attention, and, after the lapse of about half a minute, when the dragon-fly was head and shoulders down the hole, a large and very fat cricket emerged like a bolted rabbit, and sprang several feet into the air. Then ensued a brisk contest of bounds and darts, the cricket springing from side to side and up and down, and the the dragon-fly darting at him the moment he alighted. It was long odds on the dragon-fly, for the cricket was too fat to last, and his springs became slower and lower, till at last his enemy succeeded in pinning him by the neck.

The dragon-fly appeared to bite the cricket, which, after a struggle or two, turned over on his back and lay motionless, either dead, or temporarily senseless. The dragon-fly then, without any hesitation, seized him by the hind legs, dragged him rapidly to the hole out of which he had dug him, entered himself, and pulled the cricket in after him, and then, emerging, scratched some sand over the hole and flew away. Time for the whole transaction, say, three minutes."

A Cautious Answer.

Easterner—"Where is your town located?"

Westerner (from the land of floods and cyclones)—"In Kansas, 'bout ten miles from th' Missouri River—w'en I left."—[New York Weekly.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 31.

Lesson Text: "Entering the Kingdom," Luke xviii., 15-30—Golden Text: Luke xviii., 17—Commentary.

15. "And they brought unto Him also infants, that He would touch them; but when His disciples saw it, they rebuked them." The two incidents of this lesson—the little children and the rich young ruler—are recorded also in Matt. xix. and Mark x. According to Mark and Luke the request was that He should touch them, but according to Matthew He was asked to put His hands on them and pray. In our last lesson we saw that the true elect, the children of the Kingdom, are such as have a deep sense of their sin and unworthiness; here we shall see that they are such as bring nothing but emptiness and helplessness and dependence. How out of sympathy with the Lord were even the disciples. The world hated Him, and so did the outwardly religious Pharisees, but we might expect His disciples to know His mind; yet see verses 31-34 and John xiv., 9, and then ask, is it any better with me? Am I walking with Him, and understanding what the will of the Lord is?

16. "But Jesus called them unto Him, and said: Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for such is the Kingdom of God." See how empty, helpless and dependent an infant is; it has nothing, needs everything; and when we see that that is our condition before God, and come in our helplessness to Him, we shall be accepted of Him, and become children of the Kingdom. As to the safety of little infants who die before they come to the knowledge of good and evil, see Deut. i., 39, and remember that God knows how to make the precious blood of Christ avail for them. The streets of the city shall be full of them (Zech. viii., 5).

17. "Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom as a little child, shall in no wise enter therein." What, then, shall become of such as will not accept the humiliating truth that "in them dwelleth no good thing," and that "by the deeds of the law (our very best doings) no flesh can be justified in His sight" (Rom. vii., 18; iii., 20), who persist in thinking that if they do as near right as they can God will not cast them out? There is only one thing for all such, and that is to be shut out from the Kingdom, for "except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven" (Matt. v., 20).

18. "And a certain ruler asked Him, saying, Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Mark says that he came running and kneeled to Him. Here is great earnestness, and in an all important matter. Here is humility also. He had none of the proud, self righteous spirit of the Pharisee in our last lesson; but we shall also see that He has neither the deep conviction of sin of the publican, nor the empty condition of the little child. And another difficulty in his way is the idea of doing something to obtain eternal life. He does not know that eternal life is the gift of God (Rom. vi., 23). He asks a similar question to that asked by others in John vi., 28, 29; to which Jesus replied, "This is the work of God that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent."

19. "And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou Me good? None is good, save one, that is God." Jesus knew just how much he meant by "good," and would awaken him to think. His question may have had this meaning, Do you believe that I am God, and therefore do you thus address Me?

20. "Thou knowest the commandments." When the lawyer who tempted Christ was by Him referred back to the law he repeated a summary of the whole (x., 27), and Jesus said: "This do and thou shalt live." He now refers this ruler to five of the commands which refer to our duty to man, seeking thereby, as in the case of the lawyer, to convince of sin, for by the law is the knowledge of sin, and cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them (Rom. iii., 19; Gal. iii., 10).

21. "And he said, All these have I kept from my youth up." He, no doubt, thought he had. He was righteous in his own eyes. He had done all he knew and yet had not eternal life, and his question was what else is there for me to do? He seems to be in dead earnest to obtain what he sought, but being ignorant of God's righteousness he was going about to establish his own righteousness.

22. "Now when Jesus heard these things He said unto him, Yet lackest thou one thing." Mark says that beholding him He loved him. There must have been something specially sincere about him that commended him to Jesus, who read his heart.

"Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, follow Me." Mark adds, "Take up the cross." Jesus loved him well enough to be frank with him, even though He should lose him as a follower.

23. "And when he heard this he was very sorrowful, for he was very rich." Mark says that he went away grieved. He would not follow Jesus at such a price. The cross was too heavy. His own wealth was more real to him than treasures in heaven. It seems strange to the natural man and unreasonable, but it is the law of the Master for His followers, that to give away is to keep forever, and to keep for one's self is to lose forever.

24. "And when Jesus saw that he was very sorrowful, He said, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God." This young ruler made his choice, and preferred his wealth to eternal life and treasure in heaven. What a contrast do we see in Moses, who esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt, for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward (Heb. xi., 26).

25. "For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God." It is said that the small gate for the foot passengers might possibly be entered by a camel, if unloaded, but for a loaded camel to pass through it would be an utter impossibility. If this small gate within the larger one was called the needle's eye, then the illustration is clear. If this rich young ruler had been willing to unload himself of his riches as the Saviour advised him to do, he might have entered the Kingdom; but his burden, which he preferred, kept him out.

26. "And they that heard it said: Who then can be saved?" Perhaps they did not notice that Jesus spoke only of such as, like this man, clung to their riches. When we look about us and see the race for wealth, may we not well ask: "Who can be saved?" But it is better to look within, or rather ask the Lord to look within us, for His eyes are sharper than ours, and see if there is any idol in our heart that is keeping us from being saved or, if saved, that is keeping us from being wholly His for His service.

27. "And He said, The things which are impossible with men are possible with God." Or, according to Mark, "With God all things are possible," and "all things are possible to him that believeth" (Mark x., 27; ix., 23).

28. "Then Peter said, Lo we have left all and followed Thee." According to Matt. xix., 27, he asks, "What shall we have therefore?" It seemed to Peter that he and the other disciples had done, in their measure, what Jesus had asked the rich ruler to do. But they were not rich; they had only forsaken boats, and nets, and occupation, and home, and friends; yet it was their all. Will they, too, have treasure in heaven?

29, 30. "Manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come Life Everlasting." Mark says, "An hundred fold now is this time," but adds, "with persecutions." Matthew adds that in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of His glory, they also shall sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. —*Lesson Helper.*

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Bucksport (Me.) man paid his taxes in crows' heads the other day.

In China two people of the same surname are forbidden to intermarry.

A Scotch millionaire has given his daughter her weight in £1 notes. She weighs £57,344.

It is believed that the hollyhock was brought to Europe from China as early as the year 1573.

Richmond, Va., has over a hundred thousand inhabitants, but no public hospital or dispensary.

A newly-discovered cave in Oregon is said to be three miles long and to contain several mineral springs.

Among the legal firms in Lansing, Mich., is one whose shingle says: "Judge Lucas & Wife, Attorneys."

A Bangor (Me.) woman was taken sick on the cars. The car was switched off on a side track and left there by the train.

Noxamixon township, Bucks County, Penn., boasts of a four-legged duck which uses them all in a way that is a sight to see.

It is said that the finest hand-spun Belgian flax, such as is used in making costly lace, is worth from $900 to $1000 a ton.

Frederick S. Parker and Jessie S. Beale were married by verbal contract in a restaurant at San Diego, Cal., a few days ago.

A Detroit statistician says that a million silver dollars piled one upon the other would make a silver column two miles high.

There are still fifty-nine German Waterloo veterans living. Five of them are in their 100th year, one in his 105th and one in his 107th.

In the handle of the newest tennis rackets is a place for a tiny bottle of smelling-salts, which the fair players use to invigorate themselves.

One of the most ingenious frauds in food is that of adulterating powdered cinnamon by grinding up old cigar boxes and mixing the powdered wood with the spice.

Florida pineapple growers are said to have netted from $4 to $6.50 per acre on their crops this season. A much larger acreage will be devoted to the crop next season.

The most successful catcher of sparrows in the country lives in Indianapolis, Ind. He captures 25,000 of the little pests a year in immense nets spread on the sides of houses, and makes a good income by sell them in the markets.

January 10, 1860, the Pemberton mill, a building five stories high, at South Lawrence, Mass., fell without a moment's warning, on account of the thin walls and insufficient support. There were 7,000 persons in the mill when the crash came, and of these 114 were killed and 411 were injured.

The oldest printed book in Germany has been acquired by the Royal Library in Berlin. It is an early edition of the Chinese Art Treasury, "Po-ku-t'u-lu," printed from metal blocks, and dating from the years 1308 to 1312. The impression of both the text and the illustrations is said to be beautifully clear and distinct.

When a gun in action drops a shell at a certain spot everybody runs away, yet an old artilleryist says that very spot is the safest, as the range is changed at the next fire and the next shell will go somewhere else. Paste this in your hat, is the admonition of the Detroit Free Press, but remember that the case is different when a boy is firing snowballs at you.

Adamant.

"That's right, Mr. Bronson," said the landly, as the boarder broke his goblet, "break what you can't eat."

"I'd be pleased to, Mrs. Laybird," retorted Bronson, "but with these biscuits of yours that would be impossible."—[Epoch.

A SUMMER PAGEANT.

Unique Procession of Vehicles in the White Mountains.

Scores of Decorated Wagons Compete for Prizes.

The procession of ornamented coaches and other vehicles is to move from Maplewood, one mile distant from Bethlehem, down the entire length of the street, and then return to the starting-point to receive the prizes. These are four in number, and are offered, first, for the coach load of prettiest girls; second, for the most beautifully decorated coach; third, for the finest horses and equipments; fourth, for the coach coming the greatest distance. There is also a second prize in each class, making eight in all, and the governor of New Hampshire awards to the successful competitors the pretty silk banners which constitute the premiums.

On every road to the north, east, south and west long lines of carriages are pouring into the wide Bethlehem street; and every carriage is crowded to its utmost capacity with visitors. The girls are in bright summer costumes, and bear banners and pennants. The young men, in brilliant tennis-blazers and negligee costumes, are giving the mountain calls or "yells"—cries adopted according to the well-known college custom and uttered with more energy than music. Here, for instance, is a heavily loaded coach, the passengers of which on meeting another coach cry, in strong, distinct chorus:

Look-off! Look-off! Who are you?
We're from the Look-off!
How do you do?

And the second coach load replies:

Hurrah for the silver!
Hurrah for the white!
We're from the Howard!
We're all right.

A third chimes in with an indescribable and very ingenious call to which no pen could do justice:

Bric-a-kex-kex, co-ax, co-ax,
Bric-a-kex-kex, co-ax, co-ax,
Hoi moi, Hoi moi,
Parabaloo, Maplewood!

All the coaches and mountain wagons, and many of the smaller vehicles, are decorated with bunting or flowers, often after very artistic designs; and all the houses, big and little, hotels and cottages, on both sides of the street, are gay with draperies and festoons, evergreens and flowers, of every color. Here is a pretty summer home whose wide verandas are festooned with apple-green and white bunting, while delicate linings of pink are blushing through them in a pleasant summery fashion. Another has all its decorations of apple-green and white.

The hotel doors and windows are prettily draped and a fringe of large green and white snow-balls made of tissue-paper is lightly swinging in the cool summer air. Festoons of swaying balls also envelop the handsome tally-ho belonging to this house. The rumble is apparently filled with snowballs which are carelessly dropping over, and are kept in place by being strung, at irregular intervals, on strong thread. Silvered paper conceals the hubs, pole, and whiffle-trees.

Eight fine gray horses step proudly in their trappings of white and plumes of white and green; and, prettiest of all, sixteen young girls in white dresses, apple-green sashes, with sailor-hats trimmed with green, and large bouquets of pink and white sweet-peas, tied with green ribbon, are seated on top of the coach, while a group of laughing children is crowded inside.

Another house is out in blue and red with streamers draped and festooned from a Maltese cross in the center; and the tally-ho matches it in color. These young ladies wear blue dresses, silver girdles and large white hats trimmed with red poppies.

It would be quite useless to try to describe all the beautiful coaches and costumes in the long procession; for there are one hundred and fifty well-filled vehicles in all and every possible combination of color. But I must tell you of one unique turnout that amused every one.

A big hay wagon with pole and stanchion covered with green and white cloth is partly filled with hay. Festoons of fruit, corn and vegetables adorn its sides, and the stanch team of eight fine fat oxen wear long green and white streamers on their horns. In the cart are sixteen jolly (city) farmers in coarse attire, with decorated hats, carrying rakes, hoes and pitchforks, and bearing a banner inscribed with the name "Hayseed Tally-ho." The "farmers" had two "calls," as follows:

Huckleberry, huckleberry huckleberry pie!
and
Buckwheat, buckwheat, buckwheat cakes!

and these they delivered with energy as the oxen slowly drew the cart down the street.—[St. Nicholas.

Designation of the Teeth.

The proper names or designation of the teeth may be learned by a child in five minutes, yet a multitude of generally intelligent people go through life with no better method of designating any particular method of the dental family than by opening the mouth and placing the end of a finger upon the offender. Beginning at the centre of the adult jaw, the mouth which is fully equipped contains four sets of eight teeth each; and as these sets correspond, one side of either jaw may be taken as an object lesson.

Each set contains two incisors, one cuspid, two bi-cuspids and three molars, in the order named, beginning at the front. The first incisor is known as the central, the second as the lateral; the cuspid, if in the upper jaw, is familiarly known as an "eye-tooth," in the lower jaw, as a "stomach-tooth." The bi-cuspids are simply called the first and second; while the molars are known as the "six-year," "twelve-year" and "wisdom teeth," respectively. Add the designations right or left, upper or lower, and any tooth can be instantly and unmistakably specified.

A half-dozen other semi-technical terms in this connection may be frequently found useful. The labial surface of the teeth is that toward the lips; the buccal, that facing the cheek; the lingual, that next the tongue on the lower jaw; the palatial, that facing the roof of the mouth. The approximal surfaces are those facing neighboring teeth; of these the distal being those facing from the centre, the mesial those looking toward the centre of the jaw.

How Edison Became Deaf.

Thomas A. Edison narrated to a few personal friends recently the primal cause of deafness in one of his ears, which reveals an incident in his early career as a journalist.

When he was fourteen years old Mr. Edison wrote squibs for a society newspaper in Port Huron, Mich., called the Spy. On one occasion he published a paragraph of an unpleasant nature concerning a young swell in the town. On the following day the young man learned who was the author of the item, and seaking young Edison he found him enjoying the cooling breezes by the shore of the lake.

Without a word of warning he seized the lad by both ears, lifted him in the air and dropped him into the water. Young Edison scrambled out and discovered that his hearing was affected.

A surgical examination revealed the terrible fact that the violent tugging had broken the drum in one of his ears and made him permanently deaf on that side of his head. Said Mr. Edison in relating the affairs:

"This cured me entirely of any desire to participate in society journalism."—[New York World.

New Zealand Superstitions.

The New Zealanders imagine that the souls of the dead go to a place beneath the earth called Reinga. The path to this region of the soul is a precipice close to the seashore at the North Cape. It is said that the natives who live in the neighborhood can, at night, hear the sounds caused by the passing of spirits through the air. It is a common superstition with them that the left eye of every chief becomes a star as soon as the chief dies.

Shungle, a celebrated New Zealand king, once ate the eye of a valiant chief, thinking thereby to increase the brilliancy of his own "eye-star." Sometimes apparently, it was thought that there was a separate immortality for each of the eyes of the dead, the left ascending to heaven as a star, the right in the form of a spirit, descending to Reinga.—[St. Louis Republic.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Electric cabs have been successfully introduced in Germany.

In some portions of the world, at the time of full moon, there is said to be a tendency toward a diminution of clouds.

Experiments made in Austria show that the addition of soda to Portland cement enables it to withstand the action of frost.

The great progress made of late years in veterinary surgery is shown by the fact that the mortality is but a trifle over one per cent.

Uranium is now classed among the rare metals. On account of its electrical resistance it is peculiarly adapted for use in electrical insulation.

The electric spark has been photographed by means of a specially-constructed camera in which the sensitive plate rotated 2500 times a minute.

Trees do not suffer from electric lights, as has been supposed. Dr. Siemens is said to have proved by experiment that the electric light aids vegetation.

An officer in the English navy has designed a flash signal lantern by means of which the Morse code can be used more quickly than by any other means now in use.

Captain Williams, of Jeffersonville, Penn., twenty years blind, is recovering his sight. He thinks the glare in his room of an electric light has something to do with his recovery.

An English lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes, stretches a membrane over a receiver, spreads on it a sort of paste, and makes musical sounds write their vibrations on this prepared surface.

The greatest marvel in telegraphy is said to be the synchronous multiplex, an instrument by means of which six messages can be transmitted upon one wire, either all from one station or in opposite directions.

The size of battle ships has greatly increased in recent years, the complement of men has decreased and the total number of guns has also decreased, but the broadside weight of metal has immensely increased.

Eels contain as much poison as vipers—according to one studious Italian scientist. After careful investigation, he finds that an eel weighing four pounds possesses enough venom to kill ten men. When the fish is cooked, however, the poison loses its power.

At the last conversazione of the Royal Society, London, England, a new brontometer was exhibited which will, on one slip of paper, note the beginning, variation in intensity and termination of rain and hail, the instant of each lightning flash, and the beginning and duration of a thunder clap.

A Scotch writer says that he has sprinkled wasps and bees with rose-colored powder and has found that thus handicapped they could with ease keep up with the fastest trains. They were not carried along by the rush of air caused by the train, but would enter and leave the cars by the windows, sometimes disappearing for a minute or more and then returning.

An oculist in Breslau, Germany, has recently treated 300 cases of defective eyesight, for which the cause was not apparent. It rose as suddenly as an epidemic, and was confined to men entirely. At last he found the reason for it in a new fashion of very tight shirt collars. He made the young men unbutton their collars, and their eyes got well.

The function of the lightning-rod is generally misunderstood; its purpose is not to receive and carry off the shock of a lightning-flash but to prevent that flash. The flash is an effort to restore the equilibrium between the positive and negative electricity of the ground and the clouds respectively. The rod promotes a silent and gradual flow of electricity and tends to maintain the balance.

To Remove a Cinder From the Eye.

The traveling public may be interested in knowing that the proper way to remove a cinder from the eye is to rub the other eye. Rubbing the affected eye only inflames it and very rarely removes the offending cinder. This statement is vouched for by medical authority, and one trial will convince the most sceptical.—[New York World.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

I. N. SWOPE. HARRY A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Publishers.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

CHAIRMAN DENNY of the Democratic county committee has issued a call for the county convention which will be held September 9th. The delegate elections will be held Saturday evening, Septem- 6th.

SEPTEMBER 3d is the last day for registering. All voters should examine the registry list now posted at the polling places and see that their names are thereon. If not, they should have the assessor put them there at once. Do not depend upon some one else, but go and see for yourself.

THE manner in which the liquor men overran the country as soon as the extraordinary original package decision of the national supreme court was made public demonstrates the malice, greed and baseness of their characters. There is no other business in the world which so surely and so swiftly degrades those who have to do with it as the liquor traffic. It teaches disregard for law, indifference to the sufferings of women and children, and heartless contempt for the drunkard, and inspires a greed for gain which crushes every generous emotion and every generous impulse. The recent action of congress destroys the original package business, unless the supreme court should again come to the relief of the liquor dealers, but the communities in which they plied their devastating trade will long suffer.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Saltillo.

It is rumored that a young lady stoned a young man after preaching was over at Fairview a few evenings ago. She remarked that she had a reputation to take care of. Some of the stones she threw hit wide of her mark and struck two innocent men, though not fatally. She sustained her good repute, I am sure. Ah!

William Faulkender is treating his new house to a coat of paint.

R. W. Hudson's new house is nearing completion.

Quite a number of our people attended Fairview camp on Sunday. The weather has been very unfavorable for those who are housed in their new homes on the camp ground.

D. E. McClain, our enterprising hardware and furniture dealer, has furnished the new P. O. S. of A. hall. This hall is soon to be dedicated, and it is expected that Saltillo will witness a gala day on that occasion.

Miss Amanda Shope has returned from a visit to West Virginia.

Not many attended Sunday-school last Sunday. Cause—nearly everybody took advantage of the cheap excursion rates on the E. B. T. R. R. and went to campmeeting.

Henry Weaver's new store-room is about ready for the roof.

Geo. W. Cohill is being visited by his brother-in-law, sister-in-law, niece and small son. Saltillo has had quite a number of visitors this summer.

It is said that the officers in charge of the camp ground at Fairview have petitioned the court to appoint a policeman for the grounds. As it is, they have to obtain warrants before they can arrest any wrongdoers.

Rev. J. D. S. Strayer and son Charlie were visiting friends in this place last week.

Mrs. David Johns, of Rockhill, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Fulton, of this place.

Lemuel Cornelius and family, of Shade Gap, are visiting at the residence of his brother, Walter Cornelius.

The P. O. S. of A. met in their new hall for the first time last week. They expect to put down a new carpet in a few day. Twelve camps of the order are expected to be present at the time of the dedication of the new hall.

An immense crowd from this place expect to picnic at Newton Hamilton on the 28th inst. All good people are invited. The round trip will cost forty cents.

Crowds visit the burning brick kiln nightly and watch the forked flames as they burn the brick—"all by the light of the moon."

Among our recent visitors, I noticed Miss Mary Strayer and Miss Spanogle, of Lewistown.

Miss Flora Greenland and brother Clyde, of Trough Creek, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Geo. Sleeman.

Dr. Oscar Doyle, of Louisville Ky., was visiting his sister, Mrs. K. M. Henderson, last week.

Miss Ella Drake, one of Philadelphia's trained nurses, is visiting her parents at this place. Ella is always welcome. Since her arrival, she has been paying attention to her niece, Miss Lillie Kough, who is recovering from a mild attack of typhoid fever.

All our sick are improving rapidly.

All vegetation is and has been growing very rank, on account of the many rains. Cabbage is too far advanced to keep well; at least, I'm afraid so.

The crowd attending camp at Fairview on Sunday last was estimated at over three thousand persons. Thirteen cars passed to and from the grounds three or four times, and each time were densely crowded. The carriages and other vehicles were too numerous to count. Rev. McKee preached a sermon of great force and truth, after which a collection was taken up. The brother asking for the donation, set the amount at one dollar per head. He received several silver dollars, when the crowd began to disperse and the collectors were glad to take small change, or even pennies. There are twenty or thirty tents inhabited, but the grounds are too far from the railroad to make the location very desirable.

The scarcity of fruit is making itself felt in our community, and we turn our eyes in expectation to our Oregon, California and South American friends. It really seems we Americans care more for fruit than meat.

There is talk of organizing permanent campmeeting grounds on one of our back streets that foots the base of the mountain. Water of the first quality gushes from the rocks there and the tall old forest trees cast cool and refreshing shadows when the sun is in its blazing glory. It would have railroad accommodations and everything requisite to make it a first-class campmeeting ground.

MARRIED.

KELLER—SHULTZ—At the parsonage, 411 *Mifflin* st., Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, *Mr.* Harry D. Keller and *Miss* Anna *Maud* Shultz, both of *Morris* township, Huntingdon co, Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANcial condition of Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June 30, 1890.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate....	$980 22	
" 5 per cent. on $76.74....	3 84	
" error in percentages.....	91	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 30 15
" 5 per cent off $729.88...		36 49
" 3 " " for collecting $729.88.....		21 90
" 5 per cent. for collecting $220.19.....		11 01
" Treas. receipts.....		885 42
	$984 97	$984 97

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To bal. on hand from 1888-9	$169 40	
" amt. from collector.....	885 42	
" state appropriation.....	230 62	
" amt. from secretary.....	1 59	
	$1287 03	
CR.		
By vouchers as follows:		$1177 17
For repairing.....	$ 383 94	
" teachers' wages...	656 25	
" fuel.....	52 73	
" janitor.....	18 00	
" stoves.....	16 00	
" secretary's salary.	12 00	
" other expenses.....	38 25	
By Treasurer's fees.....		23 54
Balance Dr.....		86 32
		$1287 03
Balance in Treasury,	$86 32	

Witness our hands this 10th day of June, 1889.
J. P. WILSON, President.
A. M. PARKER, Sec'y.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

I. N. SWOPE.
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
J. K. GILLAM.
Auditors.

To the Farmers & Others Owning Stock:

We have this to say on the Horse Blanket Question--We have 27 pairs of Horse Blankets that we will sell you at one-half what they are worth. Now is your time to secure a good Blanket suitable for a horse cover.

We have All-Wool Horse Blankets, well suited for Lap Robes. Come and examine them. If you do, and need them, you will buy them.

All-Wool Blankets!

Fall is approaching, and with it comes cool nights. Blankets will be a necessity, and we have a few pairs left that we will offer you, for the next 30 days, at cost. Don't miss this opportunity. You will never be able to buy them in this or any other town at the prices for which we are offering them now.

Gum Boots and Shoes!

A full line of Gum Boots and Shoes at Bottom Figures.

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Last week, our daily papers contained articles under flaming headlines, such as "Up Goes the Price of Shoes," "Big Advance in the Price of of Leather," etc. The articles stated that thete will be an advance in nearly every grade of shoes of ten, fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty per cent., according to the grade of leather used. For the satisfaction of our customers, we will say just here that we had our order in to the manufacturers for over $2500 worth of boots and shoes before the advance in the price. Consequently, we can sell you foot-wear for some time to come at the same figures you have been paying in the past. Don't forget this: it is worth remembering.

Marked Down!

Printed Lawns 3½c a yard, Challie 5c, Printed Percale from 12 to 8c.

Extra Bargains in Seersucker—6c, worth 10c.

Sateen 12½c, worth 15c.

Ladies' Blouses $1.00, worth $1.50, 85c, worth $1.10.

A few pieces best Prints 5c, worth 8c.

Apron Ginghams 6 and 8c, Dress Ginghams, best made, reduced to 10½c per yd.

Big bargain in Laces, Embroidery, Corsets and Fans.

Large line Metal Buttons reduced to 5c per doz. Our competitors are asking 20c to 25c.

Good Muslin 6c, Cambric 10c.

Fine Turkey Red Table Linen 27c, Shirting from 6¼c up.

Big Job lot of Men's White and Percale Shirts, also lot Men's Domestic Flannel Shirts at 35c.
mestic Flannel Shirts at 35c.

Fincel Stand and Table Covers very low.

Ladies' Black and Fawn Oxford Ties 89c, Misses' 78c, Children's 67c. This is a rare bargain. Do not miss it.

Large line of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes.

received last week, which will be sold very low.

Just think of it! Boys' Seersucker Coat and Vest for 55c; Men's for $1.10.

Children's Suits from $1.00 up, Men's Suits $2.30 up. Several lots we are selling out very low.

Rag Carpet 40c per yard. Good Ingrain Carpet 3 yards for $1.00. Good Wool Filled Carpet 60c, worth 75c.

If you want Floor, Table or Stair Oil Cloth, Wall Paper or Window Shades, do not buy until you have learned our prices.

Grain and R. R. Ties trken in exchange for goods.

We have purchased A. B. Gillam's coal yard. Leave your orders with us.

All goods delivered free in town, and all orders to amount of $5.00 and over delivered free to Mt. Union or Mill Creek.

We mean business! We are on top and intend to stay there by giving lowest possible prices.

TERMS—Cash in full on pay day; never longer than 30 days.

B. O'Connor & Sons

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 27, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—R. K. Potts spent Sunday with friends in Mifflin county.

—The schools of Brady township will commence Monday, September 22nd.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. W. A. Crotsley and daughter, of Trough Creek, spent Friday night in Mapleton.

—A number of Mapleton people have been in attendance at the Fairview camp within the past week.

—Mrs. H. W. Truax, of Philadelphia, is visiting among friends at Mapleton, Tyrone, and Mount Union.

—The thermometer last Saturday registered 52 degrees above zero or 22 degrees colder than Christmas, 1889.

—Wanted immediately—200 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of onions.

BENJ. O'CONNOR & SONS.

—John Spooneybarger, of Patterson, spent a few days of the past week among his friends and former associates in Mapleton.

—In the garden of Michael Brumbaugh can be seen a curiosity in the shape of a cabbage stalk near two feet high bearing five well-formed heads.

—During the prevalence of the storm last Thursday, lightning struck a balm tree in John F. Lamberson's front yard and splintered the gate post considerably.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., desires the attendance of every member at the meeting next Saturday evening, as business of great importance is to be transacted.

—The Allegheny conference of the U. B. church convenes at Scottdale, Westmoreland county, September 17th. B. F. Godard has been selected as delegate from this charge.

—We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Frank Gorsuch, of Mill Creek. Frank has been suffering for the past two weeks with inflammation the bowels but is convalescing.

—Mrs. Nicholas Miller left yesterday morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Eade at Logan. Mrs. Miller has been in delicate health for a long time, and we hope the trip may greatly benefit her.

—A union picnic under the auspices of the Lutheran congregation of Mill Creek will be held in the grove near the church, one and one-half miles from Mill Creek, next Saturday. Everybody is invited.

Amon L. Walls, of Johnstown, one of the rescued, who has been visiting among friends in this county, spent last Thursday in Mapleton, the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. E. McConahy. We were favored with a call from him.

—Mount Union Lodge, No. 677, I. O. O. F., will picnic in Colgate's grove, near Shirleysburg, Wednesday, Sept. 10th. Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., and W. C., No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., have been invited to participate.

—W. H. Rex and wife returned home last Thursday evening from their summer outing at Ocean Grove. Both seem to have enjoyed their sojourn at the sea shore, and Mr. Rex thinks he derived more benefit from it than from any of his former trips.

—At a meeting of the school board held on Monday evening, the salary for the teacher of No. 3 school was increased to $45 per moth and I. N. Swope was elected to the position. Monday, September 15th, was fixed as the time for the term to begin.

—J. Howard Shimer, who has been an employee of the ITEM office since last March, left last Saturday on a two-weeks' visit to parents and friends in McConnellsburg, Pa. Howard is a good printer, is strictly reliable, and has made a host of friends in Mapleton.

—Washington Camp, No. 477, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Birmingham, have arranged to hold a picnic in the "Laurel Springs" woods near that place, on Saturday, September 20th. Camps from this and Blair counties have been invited to join in the day's festivities. All passenger trains, except New York and Chicago limited, will stop at Birmingham on this occasion. Everybody is invited. Lunch will be served on the ground at a very reasonable price.

—The Newton Hamilton *Watchman* accuses us of being in attendance at the recent campmeeting. Bro. Morrison, we gently deny the soft impeachment. Our experience with you at Pittsburg during the previous week warned us to keep at a safe distance from the next sheriff of Mifflin county.

—Our friend D. B. Showalter, of Grafton, who ranks high among the teachers of Huntingdon county, has accepted the position of principal of the schools of Cheneyville (La.) parish. The term continues nine months. He leaves September 9th to assume the duties of his position. We wish him success.

—Harry A. Thompson has been elected to teach the advanced school in Mill Creek. Harry has taught the No. 2 school in this borough during the past two winters. He received a very creditable certificate at the recent examination and will, no doubt, give the people of Mill Creek the best of satisfaction.

—The Juniata Valley editorial association will start on seashore express next Tuesday morning on the annual excursion. Winchester, Virginia, will be the objective point. Other points of interest which will be visited are the Carlisle Indian training school, Penn Mar and the battle field of Antietam.

—Among the visitors to Mapleton within the past week were the following who were guests of J. A. Toomey and wife and J. E. Dysart and wife: Mrs. Ettie Dahlen, of Pittsburg; Miss Beckie Tice, of Lewistown; Mrs. Kate Pruner and Frank Hesser, of McVeytown, Miss Bertha Ripple and two daughters of John Ripple, of Mount Union.

—At a meeting of the Union township school directors held at Pine Grove in Trough Creek last Wednesday the following teachers were elected for the ensuing term: Railroad, Miss Lettie Chilcote; Calvin, S. L. Glasgow; Sheridan, J. G. Dell; Pine Grove, J. L. Johnston; Lone Star, John Tate; Sherman, Miss Sue Fink; Lincoln, Miss Maud O. Wright.

—Monday evening T. M. Logan purchased the entire stock, good will and fixtures of Koller & Abel's store. Mr. Logan is well and favorably known in this community and will no doubt command a fair share of public patronage. Messrs. Koller & Abel will go to Baltimore where they will secure clerkships. They are, we believe, responsible men and we wish them success in their new field.

—The following persons from this vicinity left Monday or yesterday to attend the Grangers picnic at Williams Grove: Wm. Love, Mapleton; W. B. Stapleton and wife and O. H. McClain and wife, of Tod township; Joseph Curfman, G. W. Taylor, wife, and son, and B. F. Fink and wife, of Cass township, and William and Irvin Green, of Cassville. A number of others will leave today and tomorrow.

—Our young friend, Thomas Curry obtained a ten-day's leave of absence from his position of brakeman on the middle division, on the 15th inst. and came down to Mapleton. On the following Sunday he and Miss Louie Lambright, of Hare's Valley, started for Camden, New Jersey, where they were quietly married on Monday, the 18th inst. by Rev. Morrell. The ITEM wishes them a happy and prosperous life.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the J.V.C. Association, held Tuesday of last week, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: James Lowther, of Bellwood; Samuel Norton, of Newton Hamilton; F. M. Bell, of Tyrone; J. A. McKee, of Lewistown; David Gearhart, of Philipsburg; K. M. King, of Huntingdon; Charles Stratford, of Mount Union. It was decided also to sink the artesian well 200 feet deeper.

—The complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for September is contributed by Katharine Pearson Woods, author of that remarkable book, "Metzerott, Shoemaker." Miss Woods, like Mr. Edward Bellamy, has won sudden and wide fame by the advocacy of certain forms of socialism, and this, her latest novel, is directed against the "Sweating System," a system which has been exciting a great deal of antagonism both in America and England, and which stands greatly in need of reform. The story is entitled "The Mark of the Beast," and has that power about it which springs from an earnest purpose, while it is crowded with strong scenes and dramatic situations. It is a story that everybody will want to read. A sketch of Miss Woods, by Hester Crawford Dorsey, appears in the body of the magazine.

A Sad Death.

Sunday morning, Al. Landis and Miss Mattie Leonard, of this place drove to the Newton Hamilton camp in a buggy. After arriving there, the young lady complained of headache, which continued to grow worse and she asked to be taken home. On the way down, her suffering became intense, the pain extending to her heart. Upon reaching McVeytown, she could go no further and was carried into Dr. Rothrock's office, where she worked in convulsions until Monday evening, when death relieved her. The trouble is said to have been caused by leaving home without breakfast and eating ice cream at camp on an empty stomach. She resided with and was a sister-in-law of Charles Dunkinson, and, being the picture of health, her sudden death is very sad.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

Smith Valley.

Cool evening reminds us of autumn.

Quite a large number of our people attended the Fairview camp on Sunday last. They report a good time.

Miles Querry, of Hare's Valley, and three of his family are ill with typhoid fever. We hope they may soon recover.

H. L. Beatty, who is employed on the P. R.R., came home on a visit last week.

J. W. Chilcote who has been employed in the Altoona carshops came home one day last week on a visit.

Allison Dell, whose sickness has been mentioned in the ITEM is still very low. We hope he may soon recover.

Miss Nora Dell, who has been working in Trough Creek for some time, has come home to spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Milda Chilcote, who has been attending the Rockhill school, came home to spend a few weeks.

And now the hum of the steam thresher is heard in our valley and farmers are very busy threshing.

A. R. Foster and Reuben Chilcote were among the tenters at the Fairview camp over Saturday and Sunday.

E. C. Smith, one of Smith Valley's finest young men, came home to visit his parents and friends.

Mount Union.

"I have made up mi mind that human hapines konsists in having a grate deel tu du and then keep a doing it." Just so, Josh.

We are pleased to note the improvement a coat of paint has made in the appearance of W. W. Fuller's new porch.

Last Thursday, we were regaled by two violins and a harp in the hands of men who were fully capable of handling them.

T. H. Adams and family left for the White Mountains last week.

Miss Minnie Harmon, of Philipsburg, and Miss Emma Harrison, of Altoona, accompanied by Capt. H. H. Hunter, paid us a visit last Wednesday evening. They came up from camp to take in the beauties of Mount Union by moonlight and returned delighted with the trip. The company of such handsome and accomplished young ladies is always appreciated by us.

Lewis Royer, of Robertsdale, was in town Saturday on a business errand.

Miss Mary Creveling, of Airville, is visiting here.

Mrs. D. E. Shaver spent Sunday with friends at Houtzdale.

Miss Larned, of Selinsgrove, is the guest of Rev. C. L. Benscoter.

Mrs. and Mrs. John Wickerman, of Houtzdale, called on friends here Saturday.

Dad Beers has torn down his stable and outbuildings and is putting up a new stable and carriage-house combined.

Miss Clara Elder, of Altoona is the guest of Mrs. Lyde Myers.

Miss Nellie Corle, of Winnebago, Ill., visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Wm. DeFrehn, jr., is visiting friends in Williamsport, Md.

Miss Jennie Murray, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Miss Effie Albert.

On Saturday, Alex Maxwell lost another mule, making five head of stock dying for him this summer.

'Squire P. H. Davis is recovering from a serious attack of inflammation of the bowels and expects to be out in a few days.

Mrs. Maggie Allen, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. Charles DeFrehn.

The infant child of Geo. Smith died Saturday of cholera infantum and was buried on Monday.

Cary Etnier, of Pittsburg, called on friends here this week.

BARGAINS

I Must Get Rid of Old Stock, Regardless of Cost! No Reasonable Offer Will Be Refused!

OLD STAND!

NEW STORE!

I HAVE purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the late firm of Koller & Abel, and am busy rearranging the goods. I will add a big stock, well suited to the trade. I want all my friends to call and see me. My aim shall always be to accommodate all my customers.

Will handle any kind of marketable produce.

Give me a call.

THOS. M. HOGAN.

NEW STORE!

OLD STAND!

I Must Get Rid of Old Stock, Regardless of Cost! No Reasonable Offer Will Be Refused.

BARGAINS

LOOK!

The past few weeks has shown an upward tendency in the market in many lines of goods. We have *closely* watched the Weekly Reviews of prices during the season and have bought largely of such goods as we knew must advance in price as the season advanced.

10 Per Cent.

is the advance made in leather since August 1st, and in probability it will go higher.

We Saved

Big Money

—by buying—

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

before the rise and, consequently,

We Can Save

OUR CUSTOMERS MONEY

on these goods.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A word to the gentlemen: Have you examined our stock of clothing? We have a big stock and can offer you better bargains in

Fall and Winter Clothing

than you can get in any other market. As for Neckwear and Gents' Furnishings, everybody knows John Gillam keeps the largest stock and sells at the lowest prices,

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

The scarcity of fruit in this section will create a great demand for Canned Goods, Dried and Evaporated Fruits. We have bought largely of these goods and of the justly celebrated California fruit. He are headquarters for these goods and will just add that we cannot replace these goods at the prices we are selling them.

There isn't much fruit to put up, but you will want tin cans and fruit jars for tomatoes, etc. Well, we have them and are selling them very cheap. We don't know what to tell you to make jelly of. We have jelly glasses and will sell them cheap, but you will have to find something with which to fill them.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is approaching. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

DEATH RIDES THE WIND.

A Cyclone's Awful Work at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Many Persons Killed and Three Hundred Houses Destroyed.

A most disastrous tornado struck Wilkesbarre, Penn., during a recent afternoon, killing, as nearly as could be learned on the day afterward, some sixteen persons, injuring over 100 and destroying about $1,000,000 worth of property.

The cyclone did its work in five minutes. It was first seen over Plymouth, Penn., to the southeast of the city. The first destruction caused by it was the demolition of some frame buildings in the rear of Jones's foundry, in South Wilkesbarre. Then it came up the Susquehanna River, striking South Wilkesbarre, and along the line of the Deleware and Hudson Railroad to the Five Points district of the city, whence it turned and swept east over the mountains. In appearance it seemed to be a thick cloud of black smoke, a mile in height and some few hundred yards in width. As it left the city it appeared to have widened into a width of five hundred yards. At the outer edges of the column the air seemed to be sweeping with tremendous velocity up one side and down the other, while the centre was a black whirling mass which picked up trees and houses as if they had been but mere chips and threw them broken into fragments hundreds of yards away.

Desolation prevailed everywhere. Women, children and even strong men were rushing about the ruins, their faces blanched, their eyes tear-stained and terror depicted in every feature. The scenes at and around the Lehigh Valley station were terrible in the extreme. The station was filled with a crowd of people. The cries and lamentations were heartrending. Down Washington street, Fell street, Canal street and at the foot of East Market street nothing met the eye but wreck and ruin. No such catastrophe ever before occurred in that valley.

The sweep of the cyclone at Five Points was terrible. The frail houses were blown away. The air was filled with debris from the falling buildings.

On Scott street the houses occupied by the families of James McGinley and James Henagar were leveled to the ground. Mrs. Eliza Jane McGinley, aged about twenty-eight years, and her young baby were crushed to death, as was John McGinley, a youth of thirteen years.

Mary Jane McGinley, the little daughter of this unhappy household, was fatally mangled and crushed.

In the ruins of the Henagar residence no trace of its late occupants could be found.

The scene in the Hazard wire rope works after the passage of the cyclone was horrible. Dead and dying lay on the floor, and their heartrending cries and groans filled the air in the room.

The cyclone struck the rear of the large brick building, about 200 men being employed in the works at the time. The roof and side walls were crushed in and lay in ruins all about.

The bricks and ponderous machinery were scattered all over. When the storm was imminent the men rushed for the door, but many of them were caught in the ruins.

One by one the victims were dragged out from under the debris. Three or four men were taken home. Rude beds of matting were made for the victims on the floor, and physicians were summoned.

Little Eddie Schmitt at the Lehigh Valley Railroad track was caught in the wind and his body hurled 500 feet through the air in a curve in a shallow pond. His parents searched the whole night through, and next morning they found his skull crushed by heavy timber and his clothes covered with mire.

A prominent merchant, Adam Grantz, reached home from Port Jervis that afternoon at 5 o'clock. At 5:30 he was dead. He had been married but three months. He was struck on the street trying to escape.

E. Martin, the baker, while driving his team, tried to escape in his barnyard. The tornado grabbed the entire back off his bakery, lifted it high in the air and dashed it on his head, killing him instantly as well as one of his horses, leaving the other safe.

Joseph Kern, a milkman, was driving furiously for refuge when the Wyoming valley ice house, torn from its foundations, smote him and his horse to the earth.

The wagon was lifted in the air, and, divested of horse and harness, swept to the top of the Lehigh Valley Railroad station, 150 feet away.

Three hundred girls were at work in Galland's factory, on South Washington street. All were panic-stricken when the storm came. Mr. Galland rushed among them and endeavored to calm and keep them together, but four or five rushed out and were slightly injured. Mr. Galland could not succeed in quieting those who remained in the building. They rushed about in all directions. A large number fainted, and several were thown into convulsions. The girls were gradually calmed when the storm subsided, and all left for their homes except those who were seized with hysterics, and they were taken home in carriages later.

Eleven persons were instantly killed, and ten were fatally injured. A great number received painful wounds.

The loss to property will probably reach $1,000,000.

The path of the cyclone was seven miles long and from 100 to 300 yards wide.

A careful estimate places the number of buildings demolished and partly destroyed at nearly four hundred.

Coal breakers in all directions have been more or less damaged at Parsons and Mill Creek, four miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and ten men were reported to have been killed.

Reports come from Sugar Notch, a Pennsylvania mining town, that the destruction of property there is terrible, and that fifteen persons were killed.

The cyclone passed through the little town of Summerville, Penn., near New Milford, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, blowing down houses and tearing up trees in its path.

A special from Harveysville, a farming town ten miles from Plymouth, Penn., says: "A terrible cyclone visited this place this afternoon. The Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage have been blown to atoms. Harvey's large store is totally wrecked. Nearly all the residences have been unroofed and rendered uninhabitable. Farmhouses and crops are entirely destroyed. Elijah Tohringer, a well-to-do farmer, was killed and several are fatally injured."

ONE THOUSAND families are preparing to leave Canada for the United States in consequence of the crop failure in the counties below Quebec, and unless orders are given that the projected Matane Railway be pushed ahead to provide these families with daily bread, emigration will take place which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GRAND MASTER POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor; Mr. Sargent, of the Federation of Railway Employes, and other leaders held a conference at Buffalo, N. Y., on the New York Central strike.

HENRY C. FARRINGTON, a photographer, in a fit of mental depression committed suicide by jumping from the Washington Bridge at New York city. He fell a distance of 190 feet.

THE Rev. John H. A. Bomberger, D. D., LL. D., President of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Penn., died at that place after an illness of ten days. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., January 13, 1817.

AN explosion of gas occurred in the South Wilkesbarre (Penn.) shaft fatally burning two miners named Benjamin Price and Benjamin Collett.

ELIZABETH JONES, colored, thirty-five years old, drowned her eight-months-old child in a tub of water in the cellar of her house in Philadelphia, Penn., and then hanged herself.

T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, issued from New York city the official statement of the Executive Board of the Order giving its side of the controversy with the New York Central road and plainly indicating that there would be a strike of all the Knights on the whole Vanderbilt system.

THE accident on the Old Colony Railroad at Quincy, Mass., was caused by a jack being left under a rail by workmen who were repairing the road. Four more of the victims have died, making the number of the killed twenty-five.

FIRE destroyed the Thousand Island Park Hotel and fifteen cottages, near Clayton, N. Y. Some of the guests had narrow escapes from the flames.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibitionists, in convention at Harrisburg, nominated a State ticket headed by Charles W. Miller for Governor.

GOLD has been discovered on a farm owned by S. H. Platt on the hill in West Ansonia, Conn., and a flurry of excitement exists in business circles.

T. V. POWDERLY, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, issued a statement from New York city reviewing the causes of the New York Central strike, his efforts to secure a settlement and the railroad officials' refusal of arbitration or investigation, and appealing to organized labor and the public generally for aid and sympathy in what he calls a fight against monopoly.

South and West.

FIRE at Augusta, Kan., destroyed one of the best business blocks in the city with an estimated loss of $60,000.

SAMUEL JACOBSON, a prominent business man, was shot through the breast and fatally wounded by footpads at San Francisco, Cal. He was ordered to throw up his hands, but before he could obey the order one of the men fired. They then ran away. Mr. Jacobson died.

MRS. DELA MCCABE shot and killed Judge Max Stein, of Hidalgo County, Texas.

THE Jefferson Iron Works at Steubenville, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and a large number of men are thrown out of employment.

ELEVEN houses and stores were destroyed by fire at Winona, Ill. Loss, $30,000.

EDWARD HAKE, of St. Louis, Mo., who, about three weeks ago, took $4600 out of his father's safe and left the city with it, shot his wife and then fired a bullet into his own breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The woman was fatally injured.

THE channel span of the Ohio River connecting bridge was swung into place at Pittsburg, Penn., and one of the greatest engineering feats of a century was accomplished.

A VERY light snow, the first of the season, fell at Denver, Col.

WILLIAM DINEEN and Lum Maggard were instantly killed at Lincoln, Neb., by the explosion of a boiler at the new gas works. The boiler was old and rotten.

FIVE THOUSAND people assembled at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and witnessed the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to the memory of Davy Crockett, one of the oldest of Tennessee's sons.

THE mountain regions along the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, are swept by flux. Water, impregnated with alkali, and the excessive heat, are the supposed causes. There have been many fatal cases.

MARGARET SOLOMAN, the last survivor of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, died at her home, near Sandusky, Ohio.

A TERRIBLE storm struck Senecaville, Ohio, causing the death of three men.

TWO female convicts were burned to death near Washington, Ga., in a house on the farm of H. J. Hill, who has a lease of all convicts in that judicial district.

THE biggest illicit distillery in Arkansas, located in Pike County, has been destroyed by United States officers. The distillery was located in a deep mountain gulch and hemmed in on all sides by rugged hills.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Milwaukee and renominated Governor Hoard. Joseph B. Treat, of Monroe, was named for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE North Carolina State Democratic Convention at Raleigh nominated a judicial ticket and adjourned. Chief Justice Merriman and Justice Clark were nominated by acclamation, and the nine Superior Court Judges were unanimously indorsed for re-election.

THE West Virginia Republicans, in State Convention assembled, nominated Francis M. Reynolds for Judge of the Supreme Court.

MAYOR E. B. POND, of San Francisco, was nominated for Governor by the California Democratic State Convention at San Jose on the fourth ballot.

AN abcess that developed from a diseased tooth caused the death of Ex-Postmaster Bell, of Shelbyville, Ky. The abcess grew with remarkable rapidity, filling his mouth and finally causing death by suffocation. Mr. Bell was the largest man in Shelbyville and weighed 350 pounds.

JOHN HENDERSON, who murdered Gilbert Satterwhite, a prominent white farmer, was taken from jail at Midway, Ky., by a mob and strung up to a tree in the edge of the town.

Washington.

THE bill granting leave of absence to per diem employes in the customs service has been passed by both Houses of Congress.

THE Senate passed the General Deficiency bill, with all the amendments agreed upon in committee of the whole, including those appropriating $1,239,688 for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

SECRETARY WINDOM issued a circular notifying holders of four and a half per cent. bonds that $15,000,000 worth of them will be redeemed, with interest, upon presentation at the Treasury Department.

THE records of the Pension Office show that up to a recent date there had been received 372,931 applications for pension under the Department Pension Act of June 27, 1890.

THE President left Washington for Cape May, N. J., where he intended to remain a week. He was fifty-seven years old on the day of his departure, and went to celebrate the anniversary with his family.

THE special committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by Representative Cooper against the Commissioner of Pensions, Green B. Raum, began its work. The committee consists of Messrs. Morrill, Sawyer, Smyser, Goodnight and Lewis.

THE Secretary of the Interior has denied Governor Prince's request that troops be ordered into New Mexico to prevent further outrages by White Caps.

THE Senate in secret session confirmed the nomination of W. G. Riley, of Virginia, to be Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY NETTLETON, after telegraphic communication with Secretary Windom at Williamstown, Mass., decided to offer to buy twenty million dollars' worth of four and one-half per cent. Government bonds, paying par value therefor, and full interest to maturity without rebate.

Foreign.

THE British Parliament was prorogued by commission. The Queen's speech contained no feature of special importance.

PEACE has been arranged between Guatemala and Salvador on terms favorable to the latter.

DAVIS DALTON, an American, swam the English Channel on his back in twenty-three and a half hours.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, presented the Czar and Czarina with a carriage at the Narva meeting.

THE Czar and Emperor William, of Germany, attended the Russian army manœuvres.

A CASE of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, England.

THE Mount Athos Monastery, near Belgrade, was partially destroyed by fire, and twelve monks lost their lives in trying to save the sacred vessels and relics in the chapels and churches. The property destroyed includes four churches, ten houses and two graneries.

THE situation in Armenia is daily becoming more deplorable. There has been a wholesale massacre of Christians at Moosh.

BRIGANDS attacked the Speco Monastery at Narne, Italy, in broad daylight and carried off much valuable booty, besides killing three monks who were striving to defend their property.

AN unknown plague is ravaging the fishing towns on the French shore, Newfoundland.

A TORNADO swept through the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, doing an immense amount of damage. The villages of Lavallee and Ioux were devastated, and whole forests were destroyed. Many persons were injured. The storm lasted three minutes.

THE Sultan of Morocco has defeated the rebels of Zemmour and beheaded eighty of them.

AT Conway, in Wales, a boat containing eight persons was swamped in the river and all its occupants were drowned.

SENHOR BARBOSA has resigned as Minister of Finance, of Brazil, and is succeeded by General Floriano. Senhor Peixoto has been appointed Minister of War.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY lives were lost in the cyclone in the Canton of Vand, Switzerland.

FIRE in a customs warehouse in Copenhagen, Denmark, caused a loss of $540,000.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS DROWN

A Rowboat Capsizes and Five Occupants Perish.

A shocking drowning accident, by which five lost their lives, occurred recently off Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y. The employes of the Schaeffer Brewing Company of New York were holding their annual excursion at Stimmel's Pavilion at Whitestone.

While the music and dancing were in progress in the pavilion, a party, including John Logal, Herman Hung, Maurice Stadler, Marie Puntz, Bertha Schoop and Theresa Logal, hired a boat and started out into the bay. Before they had gone a great distance some persons on the shore were startled to hear the women in the boat screaming. The next instant the boat was seen to upset, and all the occupants were thrown into the water.

An eye witness of the terrible occurrence from the shore saw one of the young women clinging to one of the men, who struggled desperately to keep himself and his female companion above water, when suddenly both threw up their hands and disappeared.

One of the first to go to the rescue of the drowning persons was a son of Dr. Bleecker. He saw one of the young women struggling in the water and seized hold of her as she was about to sink. He brought her ashore with great difficulty.

It is believed that the boat was caught in a heavy wash from one of the Sound steamers which was passing at the time, and that when the boat began to rock the women became panic stricken, suddenly jumped up and caused the craft to capsize.

KILLED IN A STORM.

Four Persons Meet Death Instantly and Three Fatally Injured.

Four persons were killed, three fatally injured and three others seriously hurt by the falling of a wall of the stables of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Street Car Company, at Twelfth street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, during the prevalence of a severe wind and rain storm.

The killed are August Paul, a car driver and his wife; Charles Severn, a conductor; Charles Fisher, a driver.

Henry Jacoby, conductor; James J. Martin, driver, and Charles Brown, a passenger, were so badly injured that it was probable they would die.

Henry Trodwelter, a stableman, a son of August Paul, and an unknown boy, were very severely hurt and their recovery was doubtful.

John Christy, a horse changer, has been missing since the wall fell, and it was believed that he was buried in the ruins.

Driver Paul was an old employe of the road. His wife, accompanied by their only son, had brought his supper to him, and the three were sitting in the car together while Paul ate his meal.

In this car were also Conductor Severn and Charles Brown. When the wall fell in this car was completely crushed and the horses killed.

Paul and his wife were instantly killed. Severn expired in a few minutes after being taken from the wreck.

THE head of the list of ten men chosen to represent the Department of Dakota, United States Army team, in the division contest to be held at Camp Douglas, is occupied by Private John Gordon. He is the first colored man who has attained this honor. His score was 582.

A NATION'S HOMAGE.

John Ericsson's Body Enroute to His Native Sweden.

Honoring the Man Who Invented the Monitor.

With rites and honors that signified the deference and gratitude of the nation and the pride in his achievements of Swedish-Americans, the remains of Captain John Ericsson were transferred from a vault in the New York City Marble Cemetery to the United States war ship Baltimore, which will convey the body to Sweden. The event was of international importance. The removal was at the request of Sweden, and its accomplishment with such distinguished honors must gratify the Government and people of Sweden and conduce to friendship between the two countries. The demonstrations on land and water were on a scale and of an impressiveness worthy of an historic event.

At noon flags were displayed at half-mast on the City Hall, Federal buildings and on many buildings on Broadway, all along the route of the procession, on the war ships and other craft in the harbor. The box containing Captain Ericsson's casket was taken out from the vault and the casket and box were placed in a great box of antique oak, with gold-plated handles. The outer box was sealed hermetically. It rested for three hours on two black-covered stools directly in front of the vault door, covered by the American flag displayed on the Monitor during the Merrimac fight and by a Swedish flag.

At 1 o'clock the Scandinavian societies entered the cemetery and began the ceremony of removal by singing in fine unison and harmony the "Swedish War Prayer."

Eight stalwart sailors, every one of whom was over six feet in height, then carried the box to the hearse, preceded by Secretary of the Swedish Legation H. J. Beck Frue, Lieutenant Marix, of the Philadelphia, who was in command at the cemetery, and followed by representatives of the naval G. A. R. posts and the veterans survivors of the crew that manned the Monitor in the fight with the Merrimac.

About 6000 men were in line and a great crowd of people thronged the streets about the cemetery and along the line of march. Many flags and emblems were displayed from residences and places of business.

The procession was headed by a platoon of police.

The Navy Yard band followed, and next were the marines who preceded the hearse, which was escorted by Hans Anderson, who served on the Monitor; Morris Kane, Charles F. O'Neill and John Williams, seamen on the monitor Passaic; Daniel Leech, of the Patapsco, and B. S. Osbon, of the Montauk.

After the hearse, the guests, headed by Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Rear Admiral John L. Worden, rode in carriages, and they were followed by the various lodges and societies, and G. A. R. and Odd Fellows divisions.

The various warships formed a line from opposite Ellis Island down the bay, almost to Staten Island. The big white cruiser Baltimore, which is carrying the body of the great inventor to the land of his birth, was anchored just about the east of Ellis Island. Her gleaming sides made her the most conspicuous figure of the magnificent panorama which was spread out before the spectators on the Battery.

At half-past two o'clock the parade arrived at the square at the west of Battery Park, and the hearse containing the remains of the inventor was driven on to the pier. It stopped opposite the gangway of the Nina. Secretary Tracy and all the naval officers then boarded the tug and stood in a group around the catafalque in the stern, with their heads uncovered, while eight sailors transferred the casket with the body from the hearse to the same.

All the floral emblems were put on board, the invited guests boarded the Catalpa, the order was given to cast off and both tugs moved slowly away from the dock. The men-of-war boats took positions in advance and on each side of the two tugs and in this order the procession proceeded out to the Baltimore. When the tugs left the dock the monitor Nantucket began firing minute guns and this was kept up until the Baltimore was gotten under way.

When the Nina arrived alongside the Baltimore she stopped abreast the starboard gangway. The new war-ship's crew were all standing at quarters, the marines being drawn up on the side aft and the blue jackets forward.

Commander Schley received Admiral Brown, who stepped on board the cruiser. He was followed by all those on both tugs.

The body was then hoisted on board in a cat-sling hung from the mainyard. As soon as it was lowered to the deck the marines presented arms, all present uncovered and three rolls were sounded on muffled drums.

Then the boatswain's whistle sounded "heave short." Farewells were quickly said, the guests hurried on board the tugs, and as the latter cast off the Swedish flag was hoisted at the fore peak. Five minutes later the anchor of the cruiser was out of the water, and she started slowly down the harbor, surrounded by a fleet of some two hundred small boats, tugs, excursion steamers and all manner of sailing craft.

As soon as the Baltimore was fairly under way the guns in Castle William on Governor's Island belched forth the national salute of twenty-one guns. This was repeated by every one of the fleet of war ships at anchor as the Baltimore passed them.

In a short time she was in the lower bay and gradually faded from view.

The Baltimore will go directly to Sweden, but, owing to a request from the Swedish Government, she will go to Gothenburg instead of Stockholm. She will be met outside the harbor by a Swedish fleet, and her reception will be most elaborate.

Captain Schley will give up the body to the United States Minister, and he in turn will deliver it to the Swedish Government. The final obsequies will be of a magnificent character.

FIGHT WITH A MAD HORSE.

Farmer Smith Kills the Animal and Dies Soon Afterward

A farmer named H. A. Smith was killed on his place near Mulvaney, Kan., by a mad horse.

Smith was tying up the brute when the latter turned on him, seized him by the shoulder and threw him down. Just then the barn door closed, shutting off all means of escape, and the horse viciously attacked the man, biting, pawing and kicking him, until Smith seized a club and with it killed his horse.

Smith was so badly exhausted, however, that he died shortly after being discovered, when he had just strength enough to tell of the fight.

A NOVEL feature has developed in the grain market since prices have outrun export dealings. At present figures, wheat can be brought here from England with profit.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE strike fever is abroad.

RAILROAD contractors in Mexico have sent to China for 8000 coolies.

THERE is a strike in New Zealand against firms that employ women.

PITTSBURG and Philadelphia report a better demand for finished iron.

THE Reading Company is stopping some of its Pennsylvania collieries.

THE great railroad strike in Wales has resulted in a victory for the men.

THE New York Board of Walking Delegates now has thirty-two members.

LOW water is interfering with the operations of the Minneapolis (Minn.) flour-mills.

THE next national congress of French workingmen will be held at Lille in October.

THE green-glass manufacturers and their employers have reached an agreement upon a scale of wages.

THE laundresses of Benares, in India, are boycotting the Rajah, Shiva Proshad, because he has decreed that they must pay taxes.

A LARGE part of the cranberry picking on Cape Cod, Mass., is now done by Portuguese, both men and women being employed.

THE long strike at the Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, mines has ended at last, the men having carried all the points for which they contended.

IN New York city the cigar-makers' unions have raised the wages of over 10,000 people from twenty to forty per cent. during the last three months.

THE miners of the Etna coal mines, in Tennessee, have requested all their comrades to stay away from that place, as it is crowded with unemployed men.

SOCIALISTS and their allies among the extreme radical section have captured the London (England) Trades Council, whose members represent some 80,000 workmen.

JOHN BURNS, who led the great London dock strike, has gone back to work. He thinks the good results of a strike, when there are good results, do not compensate for the loss to the strikers.

A PHILADELPHIA syndicate of saw manufacturers it buying up the small shops in Brooklyn, N. Y. The workmen are well satisfied therewith, as their hours have been reduced to nine per day at ten hours' wages.

THE Italian fruit venders of New York city have organized a union for mutual protection. They call it Societa Frutti-vendoli Italiani di Protezione e Mutuo Soccorso. It has now about two hundred members, and the initiation fee is $1.

GRAND CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that the intention of the order is to extend its organization to Great Britain at an early date, and afterward to European countries, so that the railway engineers of the world may be united soon.

JOHN WILSON, who has just been elected a Liberal member of the British Parliament from Mid-Durham, worked in the mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania several years ago as a common laborer. Returning to England he became a strong and successful champion of workingmen's interests.

A NEW organization, the Progressive Labor Union, of New York city, invites both capitalists and producers to membership in its ranks. This new organization has among its prime movers Robert F. Macauly, who alleges that he was one of the seven original founders of the Knights of Labor.

THE official labor statistics of Massachusetts show that the protection to women and children, through the law reducing the hours of labor for the weaker in the great industrial army, has reduced the hours in general, as there are nowadays few industries where only men are employed.

SEVERAL societies agitate the project of petitioning the Government for laws by which the number of foreign laborers in Russian factories shall be diminished. This would be a great benefit for the Russian laborer, who cannot compete with the foreigner either in skill or in the ability to economize time.

A CHEMICAL union, the aim of which is to monopolize the trade in chemicals, has been formed in Paris, France. It has a capital of $40,000,000, and proposes the production yearly of 150,000 tons of bleaching powder, 180,000 tons of caustic soda, and 300,000 tons of other alkalies.

THE Sioux Indians object to the proposed railroad across their lands to the Black Hills for fear that it will interfere with their farming operations, kill their cattle, and set fire to the prairie grass.

THE MARKETS.

33 NEW YORK.

Beeves	4 40	@	4 90
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 75	@	6 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 75
Lambs	5 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live	4 30	@	4 65
Dressed	5	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 85	@	4 90
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05¼	@	1 05¾
Rye—State	64	@	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55	@	56½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	50
Mixed Western	44	@	47
Hay—Good	60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.85c
Butter—State Creamery	15	@	20½
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	8	@	14
Factory	7	@	11
Cheese—State Factory	5½	@	7⅞
Skims—Light	1½	@	2½
Western	5	@	6
Eggs—State and Penn	19	@	19½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 45	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 60	@	4 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 00	@	5 65
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	4 00
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 07¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	54½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	43
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	23	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	17 00
Butter—Firsts	14	@	16

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	4½
Lambs	4	@	6⅝
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Aug	98½	@	98⅝
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug	55½	@	56
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	46½
Potatoes	15	@	42
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	19
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6

KILLED IN A WRECK.

A Frightful Disaster on the Old Colony Railroad.

A Score of Passengers Crushed and Scalded to Death.

A terrible accident occurred a few days ago on the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts, by which seventeen passengers and a fireman were instantly killed and the engineer and fifty or more passengers were injured, some fatally. The train was the Vineyard express, due in Boston at 1:10 P.M. from Wood's Holl and Martha's Vineyard, and consisted of five or six parlor cars.

The accident happened just after the train passed the Quincy station, and nearly under what is known as the President's Bridge, as the homestead of President John Quincy Adams is near by. There is a deep cut at this point. The locomotive jumped the rail to the outward track. The baggage car, smoking car and Pullman left the track, but slid by, and, although considerably shaken up, few of their passengers were hurt. The fourth car, however, did not slide, but struck the locomotive, and was badly smashed. In this car were about seventy passengers, and here it was that most of the fatalities occurred. They were due almost entirely to the escaping steam from the locomotive. This fourth car rode upon the engine and was so smashed and broken by the shock that the scalding steam from the locomotive found an easy entrance. Many of the passengers were held down by the seats and others by the wreckage, and were unable to extricate themselves.

The engine set fire to the train. The passengers were for the most part injured by escaping steam, many being frightfully scalded. The Quincy Fire Department was called to the scene as quickly as possible, and shortly afterward the fire was extinguished. The dead and injured were then taken out, the latter being taken into private houses and to the Quincy Hospital.

A passenger who was in the second car of the train says that he thinks all the killed and injured among the passengers were occupants of the fourth car. He says he saw eight dead bodies, and states that others say they saw more.

All the surgeons in Quincy, Mass., were summoned to the spot and the lawns on each side of the railroad were covered with killed and injured. Heroic efforts were made by the train hands and passengers to rescue some of the passengers, and they succeeded in removing twenty or more who were only slightly injured. There were 391 passengers in the train, 100 being from Brockton, Mass.

Fireman Ryan was caught between the passenger car and engine and killed. Engineer Billick, who jumped from his engine, but not until he had done all that was possible to avoid the wreck, was injured about the head and badly scalded. Conductor Steadman and one of the brakemen sustained severe bruises about the face and hands.

Some of the passengers who had the presence of mind to act broke the windows and escaped with slight wounds. Where the engine and the car came into collision were several women and children steamed to death, while some were badly mangled.

A reporter who was on the train says: "The engine jumped the track on the west side, plunging into the steep bank adjoining the Adams estate. The nine cars attached to the engine plunged after it. The first three—a baggage, a Pullman and a smoking car—went past the engine, but the fourth car, a passenger coach, collided with the engine and was instantly filled with escaping steam. The next five cars remained on the track, but the occupants were badly shaken up. The ill fated passenger car was completely wrecked. It contained seventy-five passengers, men, women and children. The windows on the east side were all closed, thereby preventing the steam from escaping. The scenes about the car were of the wildest description. Women and children were searching for their protectors, while stout hearted men fainted as the steamed bodies of a dozen women and children were being taken from the ruins. Some of the occupants broke through the windows and escaped with slight wounds. Where the engine and the car collided several women and children steamed to death, while some were badly mangled."

There is a very bad curve near the President's Bridge, and to this, together with the fact that the road was undergoing repairs, is attributed the cause of the accident.

The Old Colony Railroad ranks with the best of New England corporations. Its management has always been characterized by skill and prudence. There had been no serious disaster on the lines of this corporation since the collision at Wollaston in 1878, when fifteen persons were killed and 150 were more or less injured.

A RIDE TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident on a Gravity Road at Reading, Penn.

A horrible accident occurred on a recent forenoon shortly before 11 o'clock on the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad, a mountain route encircling Mount Penn, 800 feet above the city of Reading, Penn. The road was opened five months ago, and has been doing a good business ever since. The cars were taken from a point on the outskirts of the city to the top of the mountain, a distance of five miles.

On returning the cars were allowed to go down the mountain by gravity by way of another route to the point of starting. A car containing about eighteen passengers was taken from the station to the top of the mountain. On the top of the mountain there is a high stone tower where the passengers were allowed to alight to enjoy the scenery for thirty miles around. When the tower was reached the engine was detached, when the car ran away while the passengers were still on board.

The distance to the point of starting is five miles, and it is estimated that this was covered by the runaway car in about three minutes, the car attaining a fearful speed, estimated at eighty miles an hour. It remained on the track to the foot of the plane, going around all the curves, while the passengers shrieked in their fright, and several jumped off.

When the car reached the station at the foot of the plane it jumped the track and rolled down a fifty foot embankment, where it landed upside down, with the passengers imprisoned inside.

The killed were Charles Rettew, aged fifty-five, conductor of the car, and Edgar M. Levin, an attorney of Reading, aged about forty; Miss Rosa Pfeiffer, of Reading, and Miss Harriet Hinkle, of Philadelphia.

The passengers were all thrown into a confused mass. There were about a dozen of the latter with broken limbs and battered heads, their clothing covered with blood.

THE Irish potato crop is the worst since 1879 in that part of Ireland southwest of a line drawn from Waterford to Sligo.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

185TH DAY.—The General Deficiency bill was passed....Mr. Plumb's amendment to the tin plate paragraph of the Tariff bill was discussed, but no vote was reached upon it....Mr. Quay introduced his "order of business."

186TH DAY.—Twenty-one paragraphs of the metal schedule of the Tariff bill were disposed of....Mr. Hoar gave notice of two amendments to Mr. Quay's resolution providing that the Senate adjourn after disposing of the Tariff bill.

187TH DAY.—Mr. Hoar offered two amendments to the Quay resolution; speeches were made by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Frye, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Hiscock, but no action was taken ....The Metal schedule of the Tariff bill was again under discussion....The House amendments to the Agricultural College bill and to the Meat Inspection bill were concurred in.

188TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was again discussed....The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb, to prevent the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol, was laid before the Senate; the pending questions being on Mr. Blair's amendment to add the words "and drinking," and on Mr. Butler's amendment directing a daily search for liquors of committee rooms and other apartments. The matter went over.

189TH DAY.—Unusual progress was made on the Tariff bill, the Senate getting through nearly six pages of the text, containing thirty-one paragraphs. Having reached the paragraph as to lead ore, Mr. Vest suggested that he desired to discuss that question, and that it was time to stop for the day. Accordingly the Senate adjourned.

190TH DAY.—The Senate met at noon under agreement to devote the entire day to eulogies of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Blackburn, Vest, Allison, Carlisle, Ingalls and others, and a letter was read from Senator Morrell.

In the House.

195TH DAY.—The majority report of the Elections Committee in the Chalmers-Morgan contest, in favor of Mr. Morgan, the sitting member, was agree to; Mr. Chalmers argued in his own behalf.

196TH DAY.—The Agricultural College bill was passed....Mr. Thomas moved to lay upon the table the motion to consider the motion by which the House passed the Nathaniel McKay bill. It was agreed to—yeas, 92; nays, 73. This finally passes the bill.... The Alien Land Law bill was discussed during the balance of the day.

197TH DAY.—The Meat Inspection bill was passed....The bill to amend the Alien Land law was laid on the table....Mr. Richardson, by request, introduced a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

198TH DAY.—The House, under the special order, resumed consideration of the bill defining "lard."....The Eight-Hour bill was debated.

199TH DAY.—Mr. Butterworth submitted the conference report on the bill making an appropriation for an increased clerical force to carry out the provisions of the Dependent Pension law. The conference report was agreed to....The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson in the chair) for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill.... After non-concurring in about one-half of the Senate amendments the committee rose.... At the evening session the House passed a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Caroline H. White, widow of George B. White, late Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Thirty-two other private pension bills were passed.

200TH DAY.—The only matters considered were the Paddock and Conger Lard bills. The former was ordered to be engrossed and to have a third reading—yeas, 116; nays, 77. When the bill was put on final passage the vote was 111 to 46—no quorum—and the House adjourned.

IOWA'S BLUE GLASS PALACE

Governor Boies Heads a Grand Parade at the Opening Celebration.

An immense crowd was present at the opening of the Blue Glass Palace Exposition at Creston, Iowa. Governor Boies and staff, on horseback, headed the grand parade, which was followed by citizens in carriages. Artillery salutes were fired and great enthusiasm prevailed.

At the palace Mayor Patterson delivered the address of welcome, and Governor Boies made a speech. At the conclusion of the address Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who occupied a seat on the platform, was introduced and received an ovation.

The city was illuminated that night with thousands of colored lights Great crowds are pouring in on every train. The palace is pronounced a marvelous structure.

A FAMILY MASSACRE.

A Crazy Man Kills His Wife and Five Children.

A rancher named Quinn, living twelve miles west of Livingston, Montana, killed his wife and five children with a broadax a few days ago. The man was crazy, and when discovered was sitting in a corner of the room eating the arm of one of the children. The bodies of all were horribly mutilated, the arms and limbs being severed from their bodies. The eldest, a girl of about fifteen, was cut almost in two.

Several men went to the house and tried to capture him, but he would allow no one to approach him, and was killed by one of the men.

FIVE BANDITS KILLED.

Bloody Battle Between a Posse and New Mexican Outlaws.

A bloody battle with New Mexican outlaws was fought near Beaver Lake, Texas, during which five men were killed. The bandits were surrounded by officers and a posse of citizens, and an attempt made to arrest them. The outlaws fought like demons.

Mr. Burrows, one of the posse, was killed at the first fire. Four of the desperadoes were slain, the fifth making his escape.

HARVESTING by torchlight is being carried on near Berlin, Germany. The wet season has so delayed the rye harvest that the farmers take advantage of the present fine weather to work at night as well as by day, lest fresh rains should set in before the crops are carried.

THE capture of the biggest whale on record during the past twenty-five years has been made in Behring Sea by Captain A. T. Simmons, of the Northern Light. The monster contained 3000 pounds of bone, or 1200 more than the average, and was expected try out 170 barrels. The bone alone is worth $15,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GRAPES will be plentiful.

THERE are 9810 saloons in Ohio.

THERE is a water-famine in Chicago.

NEW JERSEY'S population is 1,456,836.

ARIZONA'S population is put at 57,000.

THE Connecticut apple crop has failed.

THE cholera is almost stamped out in Spain.

THE population of Washington State is 346,000.

THE Bank of France is hoarding $250,000,000 in gold.

THE exodus of Hebrews from Russia has commenced.

WOMEN own $52,000,000 worth of United States bonds.

TEXAS sold her first bale of cotton in New York for $830.

MAINE appears to have lost 1200 in population since 1880.

THE Argentine Government proposes to put a tax on tobacco.

THERE is promise of a very abundant rice crop is South Carolina.

A NEW Ohio oil well is flowing at the rate of 1000 barrels an hour.

GUATEMALA is driving men into the army at the point of the bayonet.

THE peach crop of Southern New Jersey is reported to be a total failure.

THE G. A. R., of New Jersey, has 112 posts, with a membership of 7586.

EMIN PACHA, in a letter, says he is marching into the interior of Africa as an adventurer.

BOLIVIA has 2000 soldiers and 1002 officers, or a fraction less than two soldiers for each officer.

THE past few months have shown a decided decrease in the number of army deserters.

INTENSE heat is reported throughout Austria. There have been many fatal cases of sunstroke.

SILVER in paying quantities is reported to have been found near Pleasantville, Atlantic County, N. J.

THE tobabco crop in Pennsylvania has been completely ruined in the southern counties by hailstorms.

THE German Government has arranged to lay two telegraphic cables to connect Heligoland with Germany.

ILLEGAL issues of currency in the Argentine Republic to the amount of $9,000,000 have been discovered.

THE village of Geladz, Hungary, has been totally destroyed by fire, the result of a bolt of lightning falling upon a dwelling house.

THE gunning in Maryland and Virginia this fall promises to be the best that has been known for ten years.

UNITED STATES surveying parties have reached a point in the interior of Alaska 2000 miles from the coast line.

THE number of desertions of British troops in the Halifax garrison has increased to alarming proportions during the past few months.

MANY of the settlers in the Big Bend County, in Washington, have been driven away by the ravages of squirrels, which swarm there in countless herds.

IT is said that there are 7000 vacant houses in Kansas City, Mo., and that it has lost many thousands of population the past two years since its "boom" collapsed.

MRS. ELIZABETH PEABODY, who first brought to this country from Germany the kindergarten method of teaching children, is still living in Boston. She is eighty-seven years old, but retains much of her interest in educational matters.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Ram's Horn*, a wonderful paper, on trial to Jan. 1st for 25 cents.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

You don't have to *take our word* for the good quality of Dobbins's Electric Soap. Just get *one bar* of your grocer, let it tell you *its own story* next *Monday*, and be governed by that, *good or bad.* Remember *Dobbins's Electric.*

SAN SALVADOR is the smallest of the five Central American Republics.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Mich., writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MAIZE is hardly known as an article of food in France.

It Must Be So!

When an article has stood the test of public trial upward of forty years, like Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, there can be no doubt about its possessing real merit. Convince yourselves of the fact if you have not already done so. A single trial will be sufficient to render you the knowledge that it is a superior article, and the best in the world for pains and aches of all descriptions.

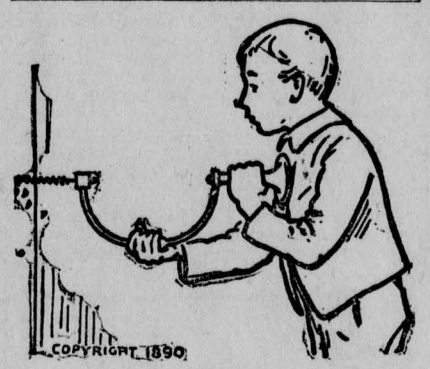
For internal as well as external use being warranted perfectly harmless (oath to that effect accompanying each bottle as well as directions for use).

Truly reliable, it is no wonder then that thousands state they would not be without this preparation even were the price $10 per bottle, instead of only 25 or 50 cts.

Sold by all druggists.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle



The turning point in woman's life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nervine. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

NYNU—34

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and Easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Pure Blood
Is Essential to Health. To Have Pure Blood Take
Hood's Sarsaparilla

WALL PAPER BARGAINS!

We will guarantee all these clean new goods just made, and full length—8 yards to the roll.
An 8-yd. roll White back Paper, 3 to 6c.
An 8-yd. roll Gilt Paper, 5 to 10c.
An 8-yd. roll Embossed Gilt Paper, 8 to 15c.
Gilt Borders, 4 to 18 inches wide, 2 and 3c. per yard.
Borders without Gilt, 2 to 9 inches 1c. per yard.

Send 4c. in stamps for samples of the best and greatest bargains in the country.
F. H. CADY,
305 HIGH STREET,
Mention this paper. Providence, R. I.

LEWIS' 98 per cent. LYE
Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling.* It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

CANNABIS INDICA,
The Great East India Remedy.
Imported by CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Is warranted to cure
Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Nasal Catarrh.
And will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. Skeptic, ask your druggist for it. One bottle will satisfy you of its merits. $2.50 per pint bottle, or three bottles, $6.50. Send for circular.

5 TON SCALES $60
Beam Box Tare Beam
ALL SIZES
Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.
HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

WM. FITCH & CO.,
102 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
PENSION ATTORNEYS
of over 25 years' experience. Successfully prosecute pensions and claims of all kinds in shortest possible time. No FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

PENSIONS Thousands *entitled* under the *New Act.* Write immediately for BLANKS for application. Employ the old reliable firm,
J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

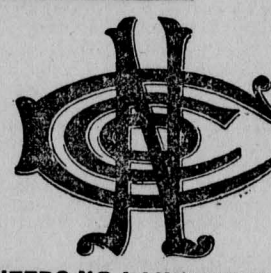
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED UNDER NEW LAW.
Soldiers, Widows, Parents, send for blank applications and information. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.
For 25c. a 100-page book, experience of a practical poultry raiser during 25 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding, &c., &c. Address
BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.



TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest." You can lessen
LIFE'S BURDEN
by using SAPOLIO
It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes....
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What would you give for a Friend who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapolio is just such a friend and can be bought at all grocers.

Continued from first page.

As soon as you are well enough, we'll go out together and buy a house and furnish it. I cannot let you go back to the store again; you and I are to be the house mothers, you know. The girls shall have their friends come to see them in the evenings, provided they are no Joe Barton kind of fellows, and you and I must make things pleasant for everybody."

"It sounds like heaven," sighed the poor waif.

"It seems like heaven to me, too, to be able to turn my poor gold and silver into happiness. How stupid rich people are not to know the delight of such a plan!"

"Miss Carey," said the sick girl, with a burst of tears," "I never believed much in the story of the Son of God coming down to earth for us; now I can't help thinking it's all true—all true!"

Told By Two Veterans of Chickamauga.

Of all the reminiscences of Chickamauga's iron hail storm, Jim Brotherton's experience was the hardest strain on credulity. Jim was fighting "the best he knowed how." He was in the thickest of the assault on Snodgrass Hill. As he charged across the road and over the field toward the Dyer farm Jim caught a glimpse of the house he was born in. But valor did not make Jim forget discretion. He took advantage of all the pine trees he could when going into and coming out of the fight. On his back was strapped his knapsack, and over the knapsack was rolled his blanket. The two made a lump which projected beyond the trees behind which Jim took temporary shelter. When Jim unloaded his knapsack and blanket the night after the battle he found that thirty-seven bullets had penetrated it.

"Yes, sir," said Jim, looking the listener straight in the eyes. "Thirty-seven bullets had gone into my blanket and knapsack—thirty-seven bullets and two buckshot. If I had that blanket and knapsack now I wouldn't take $1,000 for it. After the battle I gave them to mother and told her to keep them for me until I came back from the war. But you know how it is when folks is moving around. Things get lost. I don't know what became of the blanket or knapsack."

There was only one veteran who told a story which approached that of Jim Brotherton in picturesqueness. He was Private Sinnatt, who came all the way from Virginia to attend the reunion. Private Sinnatt was particularly anxious to meet and renew acquaintance with some of the Twelfth Georgians. A big man of the Twelfth Georgia saved his life, Private Sinnatt said. He explained how. When he got into what seemed to him the hottest place he had ever found, Private Sinnatt lay down behind a tree which wasn't more than eight inches through and made himself as small as possible. While he lay there wondering how long it would be before he would be hit, a strapping fellow from the Twelfth Georgia grabbed him by the leg, lifted him from behind the tree, and lay down where he had been. Sinnatt says the Georgian was twice as big as he was. He couldn't lick him, so he made the best of a bad situation, crawled up close behind the Georgian and kept quiet. It wasn't but a few minutes until a bullet struck the Georgian and killed him. Sinnatt lay still behind the body, which stopped fifteen bullets before the wave of battle passed on. That is why Private Sinnatt says he will always cherish a kindly feeling for the [illegible] Georgia.

Cassville.

David Stever had a valuable horse to die of spasmodic colic.

Miss Minnie Steel, of Huntingdon, is visiting Mrs. David Wilson.

Part of the Newton Hamilton camp representatives have turned themselves loose in our village.

Mrs. Jennie Henderson returned to Philadelphia and Miss Maggie Taylor to Altoona on Friday.

The "United Sisters" returned from Trough Creek camp on Thursday. They spent a delightful week. They slept well and some of them ate too well as their aggrieved digestions will attest.

The Republican ticket seems to be rather satisfactory and politics will be little talked of until October days—except when the Democratic ticket is nominated. I'll state in advance that there will be no contest at the Democratic primary in this borough.

There is a species of bird that is seen quite frequently along the creek in Smith Valley. It stands in the water close the edge of the stream and catches fish. To those who desire a better name than the common one, at least less embarrassing, it would be correct to call them blue heron.

Miss Belle Hyssong has typhoid fever and has been quite sick. She is doing as well as could be expected as typhoid fever must have time.

Smith Valley has a surplus of pretty girls. And when they ride in the Cassville stage each one pays *her* "Bill"

Trough Creek camp closed Wednesday night. They had a grand closing march and a hearty hand-shaking and final farewell. The location is a good one and this valley is large enough to sustain it well. But we hope by another year to see some improvements on the grounds.

Mrs. Margaret J. Cornelius, mother of Grant, Sherman and Geary Cornelius the triplets, has been granted a pension of $12 per month and quite a nice little sum for back pay. She deserves it. She is a patriotic lady and her husband who was killed by the explosion of a stationary engine a few years ago, was a good soldier. Her son Geary is very sick at this writing. All are anxious for his speedy recovery, as we would like to see them all become as illustrious as they whose names they bear.

Elliott Wallace's family, of Altoona, and Dr. Guss's family, of Philipsburg, have been enjoying the hospitality of the town for a few days.

Miss Ella Brown had a soiree on Saturday evening. It was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of Altoona; Miss Hattie Guss, of Philipsburg; Howard Guss, of Juniata county, *M*isses Howell and McCarthy, of Philadelphia. The solos by Mamie Henderson were excellent. The instrumental music by Miss Brown in her usual good style, and the duet and medley by Miss McCarthy and her left supporter was superb. They staid until the church discipline forbids to stay longer.

No one in this town ever knew before, how fond they really naturally are of apple pie. There are not over five bushels of apples in this valley of 60 square miles.

The potato crop is looking magnificent. By the way, the drive from Cassville to Pine Grove, nine miles, is fine at this time. To see the roads last winter you would think it could not be, and to see them this winter or next spring you could scarcely believe it.

Cassville and the valley had their full delegation at the campmeeting, ironically named Fairview, on Sunday. It is a respectable distance from no place and is reached after traveling over the longest, roughest roads from any place. If you go by railroad, you have over a half mile to walk. They tried to strike the golden mean between the mountain top and and valley, the latter having a little of the advantage in the site, and they succeeded in placing it midst a wilderness of small growth and where it has superior advantages for dampness. Good preaching, an excellent spring of water, and a good dinner at the boarding tent were the only things to recommend it. If you were to recline on your back you would get the only fairview and even the leafy boughs would almost prevent your seeing the sky. The truth is, it was a grand mistake to locate the camp where it is. I wonder how it came about? It is incompatible with the natural energy of these people who are known to have the power to make the earth bloom where others would fail. If any of your other correspondents picture off the beauty and accessibility of the place send them over till we compare notes.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

✦Roofing and Spouting a Specialty✦

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent. usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Summer Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.

PENSIONS!

BACK PAY & BOUNTIES

—OBTAINED BY—

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CLAIM and PENSION AGENTS,

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Have Had over Twenty-five Years' Experience in Obtaining Pensions!

GOOD NEWS TO THE SOLDIERS. THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL HAS BECOME A LAW.

All soldiers and sailors of the late war of the Rebellion are now entitled to pensions, *no matter when, where or how their disabilities were contracted.*

WHO ARE ENTITLED.

FIRST—All persons, who served 90 days or longer in the military or naval service of the United States, during the Rebellion, and who are, in any manner disabled, *no matter when, where or how the disability was incurred,* by reason of which they are totally or partially disabled from the performance of manual labor, are entitled to pensions.

RATE AND COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS.

The pension is not less than $6, nor more than $12, per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support by MANUAL LABOR. The pension commences from the date the application is placed on file in the Pension Bureau. If you desire to file a claim under this Act, WRITE TO US WITHOUT DELAY.

SECOND.—Those who are now receiving a pension of less than $6 per month are entitled to an increase to at least $6 per month. All pensioners who are receiving less than $6 per month and are suffering from disabilities other than those for which they are pensioned, are also entitled to an increase.

WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN GREATLY BENEFITED.

They are now entitled to receive a pension without proving the soldier's death to be the result of his army service. The Act provides a pension for the widow and children REGARDLESS of the CAUSE OF DEATH. Write us at once for blanks and instructions.

DEPENDENT PARENTS.

FOURTH.—Heretofore the parents had to show their dependence at the date of the soldier's death. All that is necessary now to show is their present dependence. Write us at once.

Important to Those Who Now Have Claims on File in the Pension Office.

You may file a claim under the new law, and at the same time go on and complete your original claim under the general laws.

If YOU HAVE A CLAIM PENDING and it is delayed through lack of evidence, IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PAY YOU TO FILE A CLAIM UNDER THE NEW LAW, and while receiving the pension granted thereunder, you may complete your claim under the old laws and receive the arrears thereon to the date of the allowance of pension under the new law, and if the rate exceeds what you get under the new law, you may surrender your certificate and accept the one granted under the old law.

☞If you have a claim on file for pension bear in mind the fact that, although you may have an attorney in that matter, you have a perfect right to employ us to prosecute your claim under the new law.

REMEMBER, in applying under this new law, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. NO FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL, and then only the fee allowed by law.

SPECIAL REQUEST.

All who read this advertisement, if you have no claim to file, or if you have, will you not mention us to your soldier friends? Will you not kindly send us the names of some of your soldier acquaintances? We have successfully prosecuted many claims.

Don't delay in writing us if you desire to file a claim of any character, or desire additional information respecting pension matters.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
U. S. Claim Agents,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

PENSIONS!

The Dependent Pension Bill a Law!

300,000 Soldiers, Widows, Parents and Children Entitled.

The Commissioner of Pensions has prepared forms and issued instructions under the law, and all those entitled should immediately apply. All persons who think they are entitled should immediately write or call on the undersigned. I have had 20 years' experience in practicing before the Pension Office and can serve you better than any one else. Remember, that the services of a competent attorney costs no more than one who knows nothing about the business, and that a competent home attorney who you know as a responsible man is much better than any other. Nearly every honorably discharged soldier, father or mother or widow of a soldier is entitled to a pension under the law. It is not necessary to prove that the soldier died of a disease contracted in the army. No fees are to pay unless you get a pension, and then the fee is fixed by law at $10. Address or call upon for any information relating to pensions or other government claims,

W. McK. WILLIAMSON,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
Authorized Government Claim Agent.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

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Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing a general merchandising business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name of A. B. Gillam & Bro., has been dissolved this 8th day of July, 1890, by mutual consent. The accounts, books, and business have been transferred to A. B. Gillam, by whom the business will be continued.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. J. GILLAM.

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